The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.......NO. 8978. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BOURBON ASPIRANTS

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT WEEK'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A VAST AMOUNT OF UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE RESULT—TILDEN MAKING AN EFFECTIVE BUT "STILL HUNT"—HIS PARTY AFRAID OF HIM—THE POSITIONS OF OTHER CANDIDATES.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—In regard to the National Democratic Convention, which is called to meet here on Tuesday next, it is only assured at this time that no one knows, or professes to know, what its outcome will be. Indeed, it can be said without exaggeration that there has never been held in this country a political convention of such magnitude in reference to which there was so much uncertainty. While this is true, it is none the less a fact that no great convention of recent times has attracted so little attention. To-day, only four days before the date fixed for its convening, there are in Cincinnati not more than 75 of the gentlemen who are to take part in its deliberations. This morning an attempt was made to hold a meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee, but the attempt failed on account of the non-attendance of members sufficient for a quorum. Mayor Prince, of Boston, who officiates as Secretary of the National Committee, arrived here last night, and this morning signalized his advent by stating that Mr. Tilden would certainly be a candidate for the Presidency, and be strongly pressed by his friends. This statement, coming from such an authority, excited a great deal of attention among those who are studying the political situation here, and at once the candidacy of the old man of Gramercy Park, who used to be known as the "Great Canal Reformer," together with the chances of his nomination, became the principal topics of conversation. In fact Samuel J. Tilden still continues to be to the Democratic Party a very terrible "Old man of the sea." The one great uncertain quantity in the contest about to open here is his strength, and upon every hand inquiring politicians are met by the question: "How many votes will Tilden have; how many votes will he control, over which he has no pretended control; and if he does not secure the nomination himself, to whom will he throw his strength?" The Democratic Party is afraid of Samuel J. Tilden—afraid to offend him, afraid to nominate him, and, as far as can be judged from present appearances, most of all afraid that, by hook or by crook, he will have his way, and, if he is not himself nominated, that some creature of his will become the candidate.

Lester B. Faulkner, Congressman O'Brien, Daniel Lamont, and Corporation Attorney Whitney, all of whom arrived here to-day, and who have been recognized, whether justly or otherwise, as Mr. Tilden's representatives, are exceedingly reticent as to his candidacy. Mr. O'Brien, with that suavity which is his characteristic, frankly says that he does not know whether Tilden is a candidate or not. Mr. Lamont expresses equal ignorance, and Mr. Faulkner, who should know if anybody knows, will only commit himself to the extent of declaring that Mr. Tilden will or will not be a candidate as is dictated by circumstances. This somewhat significant admission, if it means anything, can only be construed into an admission that Tilden's friends, in his behalf, will seek the nomination, if there is any reasonable possibility of securing it, and they will gracefully abandon the field if they become convinced that the "great reformer" is not one of the possibilities. While this is the present situation, it is not to be disputed that Mr. Tilden, during the past few days, has been, and is now, making the most desperate efforts to secure the nomination. It is most significant that nearly all the prominent Southern and Western delegates who have thus far arrived here made their trip to Cincinnati by way of New-York, and held long, and apparently most satisfactory, consultations with Mr. Tilden. It is noticeable, also, that many of those who have been spoken of as dark horses, represented by their friends here, loudly demand recognition, upon the ground that they are stanch friends, and, possibly, legatees of Tilden. Speaker Randall, whose friends have the hardihood to declare that he can carry Pennsylvania, and who is a much more formidable candidate for the nomination than most people suppose, relies for support principally upon the ground that he has from the first advocated Tilden, and that in return the old man will support him. He also demands recognition upon the alleged ground that he is the choice of Tilden and, to a certain extent, his representative. Judge Field, through his friends, is also disposed to put himself forward as being, to a certain extent, the representative of Tilden. He, however, unlike Messrs. Randall and Payne, advances other claims to the support of the Democratic Convention. He professes to be able to carry the Pacific coast, which, together with the 138 Electoral votes confidently claimed from the South and one Northern State, would give victory to the Democracy. In reply to this claim, friends of the opponents of Mr. Field say that because of his record with regard to the Pacific Railroad, and what, with the utmost mildness, might be called his remarkably queer course in reference to the Chinese question, he would fall very far short of accomplishing the result mentioned.

Regarding Mr. Thurman's candidacy it need only be said that his Ohio friends are much more confident in his behalf than is any disinterested outside observer. As to Mr. Hendricks, it might as well be understood at the outset that he is hardly one of the possibilities, but there is no doubt that, despite his many declarations to the contrary, he would, under a certain circumstance, have no objection to serving his party again as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the certain circumstance in question being the not altogether improbable nomination of Horatio Seymour for the first place. Singularly enough, there is no prominent Democrat here who can be brought to believe that Mr. Seymour is sincere in the declaration that he cannot be a candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, one of the few settled and distinct currents which flow through the troubled and turbulent Democratic sea is that which bears upon it the standard of Horatio Seymour for President of the United States. Despite all the old man's wavering, despite all his vacillation and uncertainty of purpose, his name is still dear to the average Democratic heart, and there is more than one far-sighted politician who believes that only by the aid of his candidacy can the Democratic Party hope to succeed in the coming contest.

In the anti-Tilden States of the South, Senator Bayard's name is much more popular than that of any other candidate mentioned. Perhaps because of the friendship of Messrs. Hampton and Butler. Mr. Bayard is reasonably well assured of receiving not only the undivided support of the delegates from South Carolina, but of securing from that and most of the other cotton States the advocacy of men who, under the present condition of the Democratic Party, have every right to dictate its course. Where Mr. Bayard will throw his influence, if he cannot himself secure the nomination, remains to be seen. Indeed, one of the great problems of the coming Convention, and that in regard to which everybody seems much at sea, is the exact disposition which the various minor candidates, in the event of their own defeat, will make of the local strength which they may have.

In a few words, the solution may be summed up as follows: Tilden is feared and courted by every one. Seymour is regarded as the candidate who may be put through on a wave of popular applause, while shrewd politicians are predicting the success of some minor candidate, who will owe his nomination to a combination of various conflicting elements. As to the duration of the Convention, it can be said, for the relief of those who so impatiently watched the proceedings of the Chicago meeting, that it is not likely to last longer than two days. The preliminary proceedings in regard to the New-York and Massachusetts contests, which are hardly worthy of the name, will not be permitted to consume much time. According to their custom, the representatives of the Democracy will doubtless be satisfied with any platform which sounds well, and altogether the prospect is that out of the numerous elements which are now in conflict something like a harmonious body will be formed, candidates of some sort nominated, and the campaign of 1880 fairly opened. H. C.

TILDEN AND THURMAN TACTICS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—A statement is made to-night by a gentleman on the inner circle of the Presidential race to the effect that a letter has been written by Mr. Tilden which emphatically declares that he is a candidate for the Cincinnati nomination. This letter has been brought out by the seeming probability that ex-Gov. Seymour will be a candidate. It is given out that Tilden is determined to defeat this gentleman, and will throw his strength to Thurman or any other candidate if it is necessary to do so. This information comes from a source which entitles it to consideration. Senator Thurman will arrive here in the morning and remain until after the close of the Cincinnati Convention. He has requested that his friends, meaning the Ohio delegation, meet here to-morrow for the purpose of consultation. There is much speculation as to what is to be gained by such action.

STARTING FOR CINCINNATI.

DELEGATES FROM NEW-YORK ON THEIR WAY—THE PREFERENCES OF SOME OF THEM.

ALBANY, June 17.—The Democratic delegation under the lead of Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Tilden State Committee, departed for Cincinnati this morning, numbering about 80, although there were about 300 or 400 friends to see them off, besides a brass band. On the side of the Basin, nearly half a mile away, a salute of 100 guns was fired as the train drew away. Several of the delegates were quite communicative. Mr. Manning said that they went to Cincinnati hoping to nominate Mr. Tilden, but would accept any good man. Gen. Charles Hughes, late Senator from the Washington and Rensselaer district, said that he was in favor of an Eastern man who could carry his own State. He thought those opposed to Tilden should at least know whom they were for; he had discovered that in most cases they did not. Mr. Adin Thayer, late Canal Commissioner, and brother of James S. Thayer, said that he was for Judge Field, and he believed there were eight or nine in the anti-Tilden delegation from New-York who were the same way, among them Erastus Brooks and Francis Kernan. Among those of any note who went to Cincinnati on the train this morning were Mayor Nolan, Daniel Manning, Francis H. Woods, and R. W. Peckham.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

THE TILDEN MEN MOST NUMEROUS IN THE CONVENTION—WRANGLING OVER THE RESOLUTIONS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 17.—The Democratic Convention organized, with George R. Snyder, of Clark County, as temporary Chairman. Machinery has shown its effect, and Tilden shows the most strength. There is a well-balanced second choice that, in the end, will prevail for Judge Field. An unsatisfactory and ill-timed speech for Tilden was made at the opening of the convention by Gen. William Preston, who referred to Bayard as a cub not entitled to recognition, but he subsequently flattered him. He criticised Thurman severely, but adjudged him weak and wanting. In short, he made Tilden a saint and Watterson his shadow; all who opposed Tilden were no better than Republicans, whom Preston characterized as too base to live. Before this speech was made, the Chairman put the vote as to whether or not Gen. Preston should be heard; the nays greatly outweighed the yeas, and there were deafening cries of "No Tilden! No Tilden!" E. Polk Johnson, Secretary of the convention, is for Field first. J. Stoddard Johnston, leader of Tilden's forces, is for Field for second choice. Henry Burdette, delegate at large, and elected by the Tilden forces, is of the belief that Tilden cannot be nominated; he is for Field for second choice. So is Mr. Walling, delegate from the Louisville district, and Samuel Burdette, delegate to Cincinnati from Rockcastle County.

W. C. P. Breckenridge and Henry Watterson also made speeches for Tilden. The pith and point of the latter's speech was that Tilden is a noble old hero, who with nerve stood in his party's light, indifferent to his own interests, but wishful for the success of the nominee. Ex-Chief-Justice Lindsay followed in a rousing speech against Tilden. He expressed himself for Field or Seymour, and at the mention of both, and particularly the latter's name, a storm of applause never witnessed here before followed. Hats were thrown high in the air, hands were grasped across the aisles, and many men hugged one another. It seemed as though Preston, Watterson, and Breckenridge had sunk into insignificance. When the applause had subsided, ex-Gov. Stevenson, who is inclined to be anti-Tilden, followed. His inclination was shown plainly to be for Thurman or Field, although he will support the choice of his party as cheerfully as his own preference. Unmistakable signs are showing which indicate that, no matter what the outward evidence expressed by the convention may be, Field or Seymour will get Kentucky's vote the moment the Gramercy Park ghost vanishes. Cassius M. Clay spoke, amid much noise, for Tilden, but little attention was paid him. J. D. Lelland, of Owen County, indorsed Clay's views. Loud cries were made for Judge Buckner, who is opposed to Tilden and for Field, Seymour, or Bayard. He did not respond, although it was clearly apparent he could have captured the convention.

At this juncture the Committee on Resolutions reported. The resolutions declare for free trade; express a mild-mannered faith in Tilden because of his alleged election in 1876, but state that Kentucky could not desert its party for personal preference, but go to Cincinnati uninstructed and for the two-thirds rule. Great applause greeted the latter part of the reading of the resolutions. The Committee on Credentials reported after a great delay, which was caused by the contest in Louisville, where Henry Watterson's election was in dispute. The committee showed a majority of the Watterson element, and reported in his favor. The Hon. Theodore Hallam, of Covington, asked for the evidence upon which Watterson was admitted. The committee answered that it had ignored affidavits by which Watterson's election was denied. Great excitement followed, resulting in the adoption of the report by a doubtful vote, in which the galleries voted to adopt. Many delegates arose, and much confusion ensued. The resolutions were again called for, and it was asked that section 7, demanding the unit rule should be stricken out. The Tilden crowd demanded the previous question. "No gag," shouted many, and young Hallam demanded a vote by counties. The Tilden men opposed this, but the Chair ordered a vote by counties. Great confusion followed, the Chair vainly calling for order. The vote soon showed evidences of a close contest, with chances in favor of defeating the unit rule. Votes against the unit rule were loudly applauded, and when the City of Louisville gave its vote against the unit clause which the Watterson element had incorporated, great satisfaction was shown all over the hall. Later on the result was so doubtful that the interest was painful. Several counties changed to the nay side amid loud cheers. Robert J. Breckinridge made a rousing speech against the bad faith of the unit-rule party, alleging bad conduct of the Watterson wing. He eulogized Seymour, another scene of indescribable applause greeting his speech. At 6:45 the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

When the convention met at night the vigorous assaults on the unit rule continued with such force that Mr. Watterson weakened, and, joining its opponents, offered a resolution to strike out the obnoxious section. This caused a break in the Tilden wing. W. C. P. Breckenridge speaking against Watterson's resolution. The Hon. Milton J. Durham poured red-hot shot into Mr. Watterson, referring to him as a would-be leader, whose personal aims should not be considered by Kentucky Democrats. Judge Lindsey, leader of the Hallam wing, which forced the Watterson element to ask to strike out the unit-rule section, favored the motion to strike out. Answering Lindsey, W. C. P. Breckenridge eloquently referred to him as expressing the views of Garfield rather than of a Democrat. He made a strong speech favoring the unit rule.

A dramatic scene followed. Robert J. Breckenridge, an older brother, in an opposite aisle, arose, and, referring to his brother's speech, said it surprised him that one of his mind and breeding should accuse a gentleman of belonging to Garfield cattle, when he himself was following in the trail of the worst radical in the world, Roscoe Conkling. The face of the younger man was as pale as death. Every man in the hall was on his feet; hats were thrown high, glass was broken, and handkerchiefs were waved, five minutes passing before quiet was restored. "I regret," said the younger brother, the instant he could speak, "that the gentleman that you have just heard is my brother, because I will not answer. I never would pluck a laurel from a brother's brow." Applause followed, and then a very general silence prevailed. The vote to strike out was then taken, resulting in the complete rejection of the obnoxious measure. This signifies an important fact, in that it disclosed enough to the Tilden people to show plainly that any effort to instruct for him would not be carried. Mr. Watterson was shrewd enough to see this, and hence his anxiety to get rid of the unit measure the moment he saw that it would not be put through. Throughout the convention voices could be heard crying for Seymour, and A. E. Richards and Thomas L. Jones were chosen Electors from the State at large. Jones is hardly a Tilden man, rather preferring Field. Richards is for the nominee, whoever he may be.

The Hon. J. W. Stevenson, Henry Watterson, William Lindsey, and William Preston were elected delegates at large. Stevenson and Lindsey are anti-Tilden; Watterson and Preston for Tilden. This indicates the general ticket.

DEMOCRATS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

JARVIS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—RADICAL ELEMENT OF THE PARTY IN CONTROL.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 17.—The Democratic Convention held here to-day was the largest ever held in the State. No hall would hold the crowd, and the meeting was held in the Capitol square. John W. Graham, of Orange, a Jarvis man, was made President of the convention. After a few preliminary skirmishes, and a few speeches that smacked of State rights, the convention proceeded to the nomination of Governor. T. C. Fuller nominated Daniel J. Fowle, of this city. He represented the Merrimon Ring of the party, and it was soon evident that his candidate was not the favorite. H. C. Jones nominated Thomas J. Jarvis. The complexion of the convention was plain to every eye. When Jones took the stand two-thirds of the convention rose to their feet and cheered and waved their hats for several minutes. W. T. Dortch nominated Alfred M. Scales, in the hope that Jarvis and Fowle had killed themselves by their bitter warfare upon each other. The ballot showed that the Jarvis men had not counted without their host. Jarvis was nominated on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Jarvis, 688; Fowle, 449; Scales, 108. Jarvis made a speech of acceptance, chiefly returning thanks for the honor. His reference to the fact that the Democratic Party does not choose any but honest men as candidates, and to the indorsement he had received after his integrity had been so bitterly assailed, provoked great applause. He also declared that he desired a free ballot and a fair count; that if he could not be elected by the ballots of the people, he did not want to be counted in by Returning Boards. This sentence was not cheered. James L. Robinson was nominated on the first ballot for Lieutenant-Governor. W. L. Sanders was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State, as was J. M. Worth for Treasurer. Thomas S. Kenan was nominated on the first ballot for Attorney-General. The convention is now in session completing the nominations.

Thus far the programme as outlined in THE TIMES twelve months ago has been carried out to the letter. Jarvis forced his own nomination and that of every one of his Council who are now in office. The understanding was that each of the present incumbents should be renominated, with one exception. The feeling in favor of Jarvis, on account of his services in the Confederate army, and because he carries a palsied arm as a reminder of that struggle, was intense, and carried every thing before it. The nominations all show that the radical element of the party is in control and is invincible. The alliance between Fowle and ex-Senator Merrimon did Fowle great harm, as did the previous attacks of Fowle's friends through the press upon Jarvis.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ELLSWORTH, Me., June 17.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District to-day nominated Seth T. Milliken, of Belfast, for Congress, and Seward B. Home, of Eastport, for Elector.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—An Alliance special to the *Herald* says that Major William McKinley, Jr., was to-day renominated to Congress by acclamation in the Republican Convention of the Sixteenth District. There is little doubt of his election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—After a lively contest, at Newark, this afternoon, the Hon. Gibson Atherton was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Thirteenth District. George M. Jewett, a son of the Hon. H. J. Jewett, used every effort to defeat the nomination, and has thereby created considerable feeling against his father as a Presidential candidate.

THE NORTH ADAMS EPIDEMIC.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 17.—The strange epidemic which has been raging here is subsiding, and there are now no fears of fatal results. The town is full of invalids. Physicians now believe that the epidemic is due to [illegible]

REPUBLICANS IN INDIANA

BEGINNING THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

A. G. PORTER NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, DEFEATING COL. A. D. STREIGHT—THE CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES—SATISFACTION EXPRESSED WITH THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Republican State Convention to-day terminated one of the hottest contests for the nomination for Governor ever known in Indiana. For six months Col. A. D. Streight, of Indianapolis, has been working earnestly for the nomination. He has spent large amounts of money, employing a bureau and several canvassers. Until last night it seemed that he would get the nomination on the first ballot, as there was no organized opposition to him. In his canvass he made many enemies, and there was strong objection to him in this county. The fight took the same shape as the Chicago contest, and it was Streight against the field. Last night W. R. McKeen, President of the Vandalia Railroad, consented to run, and the names of A. G. Porter, J. M. Butler, Secretary Thompson, and O. A. Burgess were also brought out. A few hours of active work drew enough support to these names to prevent Streight's nomination on the first ballot. The nomination of Secretary Thompson was greeted with loud and continuous applause, but his name was immediately withdrawn by a delegate authorized to do so. On the first ballot Porter had the most votes of any opposition candidate, and the anti-Streight element concentrated on him and nominated him on the third ballot. The announcement of the result was the signal for deafening cheers, which broke out again and again. In the confusion, Streight moved to make the nomination unanimous, and, being called upon, made a good-tempered speech, pledging his hearty support of the ticket. It was suggested to make him Lieutenant-Governor, but he positively rejected the offer. Having put a civilian at the head of the ticket, the convention proceeded to nominate soldiers for every other place.

No stronger ticket has ever been presented to Indiana Republicans, and the enthusiasm over the result is unbounded. Rejoicing and congratulations are general, and the defeated contestants accept the situation with remarkable good temper. Several allusions to Garfield elicited wild applause. Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Cass, defeated for Judge of the Supreme Court, made such a splendid speech in commending his successful competitor that he was nominated for Attorney-General. The Indiana Republicans enter this canvass with more promise of success than they have had for many years. The chances for a fair ballot and honest count seem better than ever, unless the Democratic Supreme Court, as it is feared it will, should decide that the constitutional amendments which received 25,000 majority of the votes cast, were not constitutionally ratified. Many Republicans think such a partisan decision would react and surely defeat the Democrats, but without the restrictions of the amendments, they might overcome the opposition by colonization, as usual.

The convention met at 10 o'clock in the wigwam, and was called to order by John C. New, Chairman of the State Central Committee. For permanent Chairman, W. A. Calkins was chosen. The mention of Gen. Garfield's name by the President produced enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

The resolutions adopted approve the national platform of 1880, and commend the candidates of the Chicago Convention to the hearty support of all Republicans, declare in favor of personal liberty and the right of locomotion, including the right of foreigners to emigrate hither and become American citizens, and the right of native-born citizens to migrate from one State to another without vexation or investigation as to their motive for so doing. They congratulate the people of Indiana upon the adoption of the constitutional amendments, under which, by wise legislation, the purity of the ballot-box and other reforms may be secured. They declare that the gratitude of the country to the brave men who periled their lives for the preservation of the Union is a perpetual debt, and that the duty of Congress to embody this sentiment in the form of laws for their substantial benefit is imperative. They favor laws for the protection of miners and laborers against corporations.

The convention then proceeded with the nomination of candidates for the State ticket. For Governor, the following names were presented: Gen. A. D. Streight, of Marion; W. R. McKeen, of Vigo; Dr. A. O. Burgess, of Marion; A. G. Porter, of Marion; Thomas Stansford, of Laporte; John W. Butler, of Marion; Gen. W. Q. Gresham, of Marion; William Cumback, of Decatur. The first ballot resulted as follows: Streight, 467½; Porter, 216½; Burgess, 100½; Stansford, 34; McKeen, 149; Butler, 51½; Gresham, 14; Cumback, 11. Upon the second ballot there was no choice. On the third ballot the Hon. Albert G. Porter was nominated, receiving 637½ votes.

The State ticket is as follows:

For Governor—ALBERT G. PORTER, of Marion.
For Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS HANNA, of Putnam.
For Judges of the Supreme Court—Third District—BYRON K. ELLIOTT; Fifth District—WILLIAM A. WOODS.
For Secretary of State—G. R. HAWN.
For Auditor—E. H. WOLF.
For Treasurer—R. S. HILL.
For Attorney-General—D. P. BALDWIN.

THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

HE IS SURPRISED AND PLEASED—HE EXPRESSES THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The nomination of Judge Porter, First Controller of the Treasury, by the Indiana Republican Convention to-day, is causing a good deal of comment here. It is a surprise to nearly every one, and especially to Judge Porter, who had repeatedly declined to permit his name to be used before the convention. Republicans regard it as a strong ticket. They say that Judge Porter has a clear record and is right on all issues which will come up in the Indiana campaign, and which are sure to carry the State in October. In view of the fact that Indiana is to be the battle-ground in the campaign, this nomination is regarded with special interest.

A TIMES representative called upon Judge Porter this evening, and found him in an excellent humor over his nomination. After congratulations, the Judge was asked if he felt sanguine of success in October. He said that he did, and, with a broad smile, spoke of his physical ability to make a thorough canvass of the State, and of his intention to make a hard fight to win the race. He said he had no doubt of final success, from the fact that the issues before the people now were in favor of the Republican Party. He attributed the failure of his party in Indiana four years ago to one thing in particular, and that was that they did not take high grounds on the money question. He says originally the people of that State were for a sound money policy. Four years ago the point was made against the Republicans of Indiana that they did not stand upon the same money plank that the Republicans of other States did, and this was effective in helping to bring about the result which followed. He thinks if the party in that State had come out squarely against the greenback inflation theories it would have secured the votes of many Democrats who were pronounced hard-money advocates, but chose to remain in their own party, as there seemed to be little or no issue there between the two parties on this subject. Now, Judge Porter thinks, with a good money plank in their platform, and by using the argument that resumption, which four years ago it was prophesied would be a disastrous failure, had proved to be a great success, and through it the country was prosperous, the Republicans are sure to win. He thinks he has a great advantage in this regard over his opponent, Mr. Frank Landers, who is the extremest of soft-money advocates and full of inflation ideas. Mr. Porter thinks, for this reason, that he will draw largely from Democratic voters—those who have maintained the inflation doctrine, but are now convinced of its fallacy, as well are those who have all along held proper opinions on this subject. He says that the National Party, which will be organized in that State, will also secure many votes from the Democrats, and thus divide that party, while the Republican Party will remain solid and unbroken. He also believes that Frank Landers's record against the soldiers during the war will be an element of weakness. The soldier element, which heretofore has been divided between the two parties, will this year be united for the Republican Party, and on this ground, as well as the others named, Mr. Porter finds great consolation. He will not resign his place as First Controller of the Treasury until the latter part of July or the 1st of August, when he will go to Indiana, and at once take the field. Secretary Thompson was telegraphed to this morning, and asked to take the nomination, but for reasons sufficient unto himself he at once telegraphed back that he would not accept the honor.

JUDGE PORTER'S CAREER.

The Hon. Albert G. Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, was born at Lawrenceburg, in that State, April 20, 1824, and was graduated at the Asbury University in 1843. The next two years he devoted to the study of the law, and in 1845 was admitted to the Bar and began practice in Indianapolis. In 1853 he was appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana, publishing five volumes. Subsequently he served two terms as City Attorney of Indianapolis, and was also twice elected a member of the City Council. In 1858 he was elected a Representative in Congress, serving two terms. He was appointed First Controller of the Treasury in 1878, an office which he still holds.

A BANQUET TO GEN. GARFIELD.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND HONOR THEIR OLD COMRADE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The resident members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of which Gen. Garfield is a member, gave a banquet to-night at the Riggs House to the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The large dining hall of the hotel was specially arranged for the occasion, and was appropriately decorated with portraits of Gens. Garfield and Thomas, and a profusion of flags. At 9 P. M. Gen. Garfield entered the hall leaning upon the arm of Gen. Sherman, and was escorted to the head of the table, all the members remaining standing until Gen. Sherman called the assembly to order. Gen. Sherman sat at the head of the table, with Gen. Garfield on his right. Secretaries Schurz, Ramsey, Sherman, and Thompson, Postmaster-General Key, and Attorney-General Devens were present, and occupied seats at the same table with Gens. Garfield and Sherman.

Gen. Sherman announced that the meeting was for the purpose of welcoming their comrade of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Garfield. Gen. Anson G. McCook, of New-York, in a brief speech, introduced Gen. Garfield as one who had always done his duty in war, and who was therefore entitled to the highest civic honors that could be given him.

Gen. Garfield then rose, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said he knew of nothing more difficult than for a man to speak of such compliments as had been paid him without embarrassment, but there was something in the character of soldierhood which gives a freedom to speech and makes one feel and think without embarrassment. The men who were present, he said, had been so tried in war that their sympathies ran out to each other. He did not feel at this time like indulging in the jingling talk of politics. He paid a high compliment to the acts of the volunteer soldier of the Army, as well as to the regulars, and said he never felt the jealousy of the regulars which some people felt. Both arms had done their full duty, and he rejoiced in the conduct of the regulars as he did in that of the volunteers. The war had resulted in one Army and one nationality. Referring to the motives which actuated the soldiers of both Northern and Southern armies during the rebellion, he said both sides believed they were right. In conclusion, he said, with regard to the conduct of our foes, that he believed many of them now had become the noblest of our friends and that the country was now in spirit, as it was in name, one people, with one flag, and with one destiny.

After the close of Gen. Garfield's remarks, a number of toasts were proposed and responded to by Secretary Schurz, Postmaster-General Key, Secretary Thompson and others, after which, at a late hour, Gen. Sherman declared the meeting adjourned, and the company dispersed.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND—A PRESIDENTIAL TICKET NOMINATED.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—At the Prohibition National Convention held here to-day there were present 142 delegates, representing the following States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston, presided. The principal speeches were made by Dr. Miner and Judge Black. The Committee on Platform consisted of Judge James Black, of Pennsylvania; E. T. Reed, of Connecticut; L. L. Wood, of Massachusetts; D. A. Segendorf, of Michigan; Frederick Gates, of New-York; Stephen B. Ransom, of New-Jersey; Gibson F. Stewart, of Ohio; the Rev. Isaac C. Stearns, of Minnesota, and Mrs. E. D. Foot, of Wisconsin. For candidate for President, Neal Dow, of Maine, was nominated by acclamation, and for Vice-President, A. M. Thompson, of Westerville, Ohio.

The following-named officers were appointed National Commissioners:

Arkansas—J. L. Palmer and T. B. Rogers; Connecticut—Elisha H. Parker and Dr. E. B. Lyon; Minnesota—The Rev. A. Willey and Dr. L. D. Anderson; Iowa—Dr. D. D. Duncan and Dr. J. B. Morgan; Pennsylvania, James Black and James Parker, Jr.; New-York, S. Merritt and J. W. Grosvenor; New-Jersey, S. B. Ransom and T. Edgar Hunt; Ohio, W. G. Hubbard and S. L. Roberts; Massachusetts, Charles A. Hovey and George F. Clark; Michigan, the Rev. John Russell and Prof. J. W. McKeever; Wisconsin, Mrs. C. W. Pinkham and T. D. Stone.

The platform says "it is an accepted truth that alcoholic drinks are poisonous and hurtful, increasing disease, deranging the intellect, and producing baneful effects on posterity. The legalized sanction of manufacture and traffic tends to promote the evils of alcoholic drinks. Such sanction is an enemy to the best interests of the home, community, and State. "The platform asserts that it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection to any traffic with such manifestly evil tendencies, declares that a national prohibition law for the District of Columbia and the Territories is an issue of the first importance, and that all legitimate industries require deliverance from the taxation which the liquor traffic imposes on them, and arraigns the Republican Party for permitting an annual waste to the Nation of $1,500,000,000 and the sacrifice of 100,000 lives through the liquor traffic, fostered during its 20 years' administration of the Government. It also arraigns the Democratic Party for having allied itself with liquor-traffickers, and become in all the States of the Union their special political defenders, and in 1876 having declared in National convention against prohibition. It says the National Party has been dumb on this subject. It demands, as right, that women be clothed with the ballot for their protection, and asserts that the experience of nations shows no loss of revenue follows the abolition of the liquor taxes.

THE FIRST OUTRAGE OF THE YEAR.

A COLORED REPUBLICAN MEETING AT THE CAPITAL OF ALABAMA BROKEN UP BY THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Alabama has fired the first shot-gun in the Presidential campaign. On Saturday night last, the Republicans of Montgomery held a ratification meeting at the public square, which was broken up by the Democrats discharging fire-arms and assailing the Republican speakers with rotten eggs. The Montgomery *Advertiser*, a Democratic newspaper, thus describes the meeting:

"The colored Radicals of this city held a 'raterfacatin meetin'' at the Central Bank corner last night. Charley Harris was the first speaker. He ''splained' to his colored brothers who and what Garfield are, and gave a history of each of the persons nominated by them at the Court-house yesterday. Several other colored individuals who had on a high pressure of gas were let off. There was considerable whooping and yelling. After the Radical speakers had exhausted themselves, a number of colored Democrats called for some Democratic speakers, and several responded, the larger part of the crowd remaining. The meeting broke up about 11 o'clock. During the speech of a colored Radical there was a difficulty between two unknown persons. Some one cried out that a pistol was drawn. At this announcement the negroes fled precipitately in all directions, and it was some time before they could be induced to come back again."

It appears that the banking firm of Farley, Spear & Co. occupy a building on the corner opposite the public square, and that the platform used for the speakers was on ground claimed to be their property. The banking-house was smeared with the eggs thrown at the speakers, and in consequence, the firm caused an advertisement to be inserted in the *Advertiser*, notifying all persons that the platform should not be used in future by political gatherings. In directing attention to this advertisement, the *Advertiser* incautiously explains "the whooping and yelling" described in another paragraph in the same issue, and at the same time accounts for the fact that several Democratic speakers were called upon and responded. It says:

"We call attention to the advertisement of Farley, Spear & Co. in regard to political meetings in front of their banking-house. Enough of a thing is enough, and they give emphatic notice that they have had quite enough of political meetings. Henceforth they mean to keep the coast clear. The Radicals had one of their wild performances there on Saturday night, and next morning the whole face of the building was besmeared with rotten eggs. Such indecent doings ought not to be allowed inside the city."

A private letter received in this city from Montgomery speaks of the disturbance as a gross outrage upon the rights of peaceable assembly, and as a wanton and unprovoked attack upon an orderly gathering of citizens, assembled to ratify the nominations made at Chicago.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S NEW OFFICE.

HE IS APPOINTED ACTING COLLECTOR OF PHILADELPHIA—A QUESTION RAISED AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Gen. Hartranft was to-day appointed by the President Acting Collector of Customs at the Port of Philadelphia, vice Tutton, whose term of office expired on June 4. Gen. Hartranft was nominated for this office before the adjournment of Congress, but his nomination was not acted on by the Senate. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce, which committee failed to take action, and the nomination is, therefore, considered as still pending. It is reported that the failure to act was owing to the opposition of Senator Cameron. The fact that the Senate failed to advise and consent to the appointment raises a question as to the authority of the President, under the Tenure of Office act, to appoint that gentleman even temporarily. It is claimed that the President, having sent Gen. Hartranft's nomination to the Senate, and that body having failed to advise and consent thereto, it is not competent for the President to place him in possession of the office. If the nomination had not been made, Mr. Tutton's term having expired, no doubt could arise as to the authority of the President in the premises; but the fact that Gen. Hartranft's name was sent to the Senate, and that that body took no action thereon, but permitted the nomination to remain in an unfinished condition, subject to future action, is held to be a barrier against his appointment. Those who take this view of the case quote section 1,761, Revised Statutes, in support of their position. That section is as follows:

"No money shall be paid from the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate."

On the other hand, it is claimed that the vacancy did not actually exist when the Senate was in session, and the Senate being in session, no one could be qualified to succeed Mr. Tutton until confirmed by that body; but the Senate having failed to confirm a successor, and the President being required to act, either by temporarily continuing Mr. Tutton, or by appointing some other person to act ad interim, it is competent for the President, in the exercise of that discretion which is authorized by the Constitution, to name Gen. Hartranft, notwithstanding the non-action of the Senate. It is further held that the present appointment of Gen. Hartranft differs very materially from his nomination to the Senate. In the latter case the Senate was asked to confirm an officer for four years, while in the former case an appointment is made to fill a vacancy occasioned by limitation of term of service, and which appointment can only continue until the expiration of the next session of the Senate. In other words, the President nominated Gen. Hartranft to be Collector of Customs, and that nomination not having been confirmed the President has appointed him to act as Collector until the Senate can decide upon the nomination now pending. These are substantially the views held by the Attorney-General, to whom the question was referred. Gen. Hartranft's commission as Acting Collector of the Port of Philadelphia was forwarded to him to-day, and he will assume the office as soon as he files the necessary bond and takes the oath of office.

SENATOR VANCE MARRIED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17.—Mrs. Florence S. Martin and Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel Steele, in Oldham County, Ky., last evening. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McCloskey, of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride is a daughter of the late Samuel Steele, and widow of John Martin, a pork-merchant, of the firm of Martin, Bishop & Co., of this city. Gen. Chalmers and family, of Mississippi, were present. Senator Vance was accompanied by his youngest son. In a few days the bridal party will leave here for New-London, Conn., whence Mr. and Mrs. Vance will go to the White Sulphur Springs for the Summer, then return to Charlotte, N. C., to remain until Congress meets.

ARKANSAS GREENBACKERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17.—At last night's session, the Greenback State Convention adopted a platform and nominated a State ticket, with William P. Parks, of Lafayette, for Governor.

THE REGATTA'S WINNERS

ROSS OF THE PROFESSIONALS AND HOLMES OF THE AMATEURS.

A FINE DAY AT PROVIDENCE, BUT POOR MANAGEMENT—LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN THE AMATEUR RACE—HANLAN LOSES THE RACE THROUGH ILLNESS—FINISHING THE CONTEST IN A SQUALL.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.—It would have been impossible so to manage things as to produce a more utter state of dissatisfaction than is the result of to-day's regatta. Nothing could be seen of either race from the grand stand, and very nearly nothing from the press-boat. The telephone which was to signal the miles and their fractions to the elaborate bulletin constructed in front of the grand stand broke and fell into the water. Such signals as had been transmitted before the accident turned out to be all wrong, and no two persons had the same version of the positions of the several boats at any period during the race. A more beautiful day for out-door pleasuring could not have been desired. A short time before 11 o'clock this morning a rather stiff easterly breeze sprang up, which it was feared at one time would cause a postponement of the regatta, but this had died out long before 2 o'clock, and the water was then as placid as an inland lake.

The city was crowded to overflowing with strangers, New-York City being well represented, principally by gamblers and persons who, from their looks, might readily be mistaken for pick-pockets. What with the general suspension of business, the display of bunting, and the throngs of well-dressed loungers in the streets, the city presented a holiday appearance. Temporary shops for the sale of pools were in full blast in all directions, but the betting was light. Hanlan was so strong a favorite for the professional race that he was barred everywhere. The pool-sellers were compelled to put individual rowers against each other in order to attract the money from the pockets of the crowd. Ross against Riley, at $50 to $26, seemed to be the most popular way.

At 2 o'clock the people began to stream toward the river. The course is approached through a narrow and intricate passage, whose foul-smelling water is thickly planted with huge stakes, and is crossed by innumerable bridges. This to-day was covered by hundreds of craft of all sizes and modes of propulsion, making it extremely difficult to sail through. Suddenly the course unfolds itself, and, as seen an hour and a half before the race, it seemed to leave nothing to be desired. The water was almost flat, with here and there an oily ripple, looking very much like a two-mile section of the Harlem River on a still day. At the northern end there is a turn, which gives it the appearance of being inclosed by moderately high headlands, closely clothed in indented tree foliage. The banks at the sides curve inward, gracefully, at intervals, ending in high, well-shaded knolls which terminate in long, low points, jetting far into the water. Numerous paths descend to the water's edge from among the bushes on the hill-side and stretch along the river for short distances. On the side of a tall bluff, exactly opposite the start and finish, an immense grand-stand had been erected by the Narragansett Boat Club, and in front of it was a scaffolding, with a series of powder kegs painted the alleged colors of the rowers, and strung on strings. The intention was to hoist these to show the positions of the men at stated intervals during the race. Information was to be furnished by telephone, an elaborate network of wires having been stretched along the bank. Below the starting point the water was completely covered with vessels of all kinds. These were black with people, and their masts were strung with bunting. There were steam-boats, tugs, sloops, schooners, yachts, row-boats, shells, scows, man-of-war boats, canoes, and nondescripts. Other boats edged the banks on both sides of the course as far out as the Police, who patrolled the water in light boats, would permit. On the bluffs were refreshment tents and booths, and streams of pedestrians and loaded wagons were pouring in every direction over the roads and through the bushes. On the bluffs there were numerous rough stands, erected as speculations, and all the points jutting out into the water were black with waiting thousands. On both sides of the river long lines of vehicles were strung out on the roads. Bands were playing, steam-whistles were shrieking, and everybody was yelling at some one else. The scene was a very animated one.

With some difficulty the too eager boats which had encroached upon the course were driven back, and at 4 o'clock a torpedo was exploded, which sent the water up like a fountain, as a signal for the amateurs to get ready. It took them 20 minutes to get into line and get off. There were seven starters, the two Fitzgerald boys, from Philadelphia, not appearing. Frank C. Holmes, of Pawtucket, who has been the favorite against the field, took the lead from the firing of the gun, and maintained it easily to the end. George Gaisel, of New-York, turned the half-way stakes a good second, but then seemed to give out. Suddenly, after letting nearly all the others pass him, he put on a spurt, and, to the astonishment of the on-lookers, rushed by every one but Holmes as though they were standing still. He went gallantly after Holmes, but the gap was too great and he passed over the line 14 seconds behind. Joseph Laing also did some good work on the back stretch, passing William Murry, of Portsmouth, and John Buckley, of Portland, who turned the stakes before him. This race was three miles, with a turn, for a cup worth $1,000 and the amateur championship of the world. The official time was: Holmes, 20:44; Gaisel, 20:58; Laing, 21:10; Murray, 21:16¼; Buckley, 21:28; Edward Hayden, of Boston, 22:48. The time of Timothy C. Murphy, of Norwich, was not taken. He fell out before going two miles. Quite a breeze sprung up during the last half of the race, making the water very lumpy. Some of the steering was execrable.

The professionals were given the signal to start at 5h. 22m. 50s. Kennedy, Johnson, Weisgerber, and Hosmer were drawn, leaving 10 in the race, namely: Hanlan, Boyd, Riley, Ross, Lee, Plaisted, Gaudaur, Delano, Teneyck, and Dempsey. The wind had meantime gone down and the course was comparatively smooth. After the previous race a crowd of boats had been allowed to encroach on the sides of the starting-point, so that it was impossible to see who got away first. When they came into sight, however, Hanlan had a lead of nearly two lengths, Boyd being second, Riley third, and the others almost in line. Hanlan retained his lead for a mile and a half. The pace was terrific. At this point Ross, who had been pressing the champion hard, passed him amid great cheering. Hanlan kept on for another quarter of a mile, crossing over into the water of Gaudaur, who was two lengths behind him, Riley being a good fourth, when suddenly he stopped and pressed his hand to his side. In a moment he recovered himself and darted onward, Gaudaur's prow being then almost at his stern. Ross reached the stake-posts first, and was around and away before Hanlan began turning. He was slow in doing it, and as Gaudaur turned the same stake, the two boats together formed a continuous arc of a circle. It looked very much as though there was going to be a foul, but it was avoided.

Riley shot up to another stake meantime, and was about and away before either. Lee was the fifth man around, Ten Eyck the sixth, Delano the seventh, Plaisted the eighth, and Boyd the last. Boyd was so badly used up that he was hardly able to make the turn, fouling the stake in doing so. He quit at once. Dempsey had given up at the mile and a half. Hanlan rowed a quarter of a mile further and stopped. When asked what the matter was, he answered by placing his hand upon his side. A moment later a furious [illegible]

wind swept up the course from the south, breaking the surface of the water into great waves and scattering the remaining contestants in all directions. Ross, Riley, Gaudaur and Lee kept pluckily on, in the centre of the stream where the force of the storm was fiercest. Ten Eyck, with excellent judgment, ran in close to the western shore, where the water was comparatively smooth, and Plaisted obeyed the yells from the press-boat, and followed his example. Delaney struggled wildly for a few moments with the waves, and then pulled for a place of safety, as did the others who were out of the races. The contestants remaining, particularly the first four, rolled from side to side. The waves broke over them, half-filling the shells, and the oarsmen were wetted from head to foot. At about the mile and three-quarters, Ross, who had a commanding lead, was compelled to stop for several moments while he bailed the water out of his boat. When he resumed, Riley was almost upon him. The wind and the waves were too much for Gaudaur, who rapidly lost distance. Lee fought until his boat filled, and then, after a vain endeavor to balance himself with his oars, capsized in the middle of the stream. He was rescued by two row-boats which had been anchored near by.

Ross pulled magnificently, considering the circumstances, and crossed the line a winner in what the official time-keepers say was 29:54, but which nearly everybody else who used stop-watches claim to have been only 28:50. The unanimity with which the outsiders agree upon this latter figure is convincing, when the bungling manner in which everything else was done by the management is taken into consideration. Riley's time for second place is given as 30:30½, while Ten Eyck, who had meantime gained rapidly, was awarded third place, his time being taken as 30:58. Gaudaur subsequently protested against this decision, claiming that he came in 20 lengths ahead of Ten Eyck. The managers confess that it was with difficulty that they were enabled to place the second and third man, owing to the fact that the boats of the spectators rushed in upon the line immediately after Ross crossed it. They say that they do not know anything about any of the others, neither have they any data as to the positions of any of the men at the fractional portions of the miles. In the signal-board they had Hanlan ahead nearly to the finish. There is no doubt that the pace during the first half of the race was terrific, and that if the squall had not come up the best time ever made would have been beaten. This was M. F. Davis's, on Silver Lake, and was 28:05.

When Hanlan returned to his boat-house he wept bitterly over his defeat. His friends say that just after his race with Courtney at Washington he made a misstep in the dark one night, and wrenched his side. The next morning it pained him and he put a plaster upon the place. It got better, and on the morning of his race with Riley, the plaster was removed. He has not felt the pain since until to-day. It was reported to-night that he was ruptured, but this his friends deny. They also deny a report that they were betting heavily on the field against him yesterday, and say that if they could have found anybody with pluck enough to back the field, except at ridiculous odds, they would all have been ruined.

The amount of money which changed hands in the pools here on both races was less than $25,000. Just before the first race, a portion of the grand stand caved in, severely injuring four persons, two of whom were ladies. The prizes were presented to the successful oarsmen this evening at Rocky Point, where there was a grand old-fashioned clam bake, a speech by Gov. Van Zandt, fire-works, and all the other concomitants of a roaring good time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader*, from Crestline, Ohio, says the large flouring mill of Russell, Darley & Co., one of the finest in the State, together with a quantity of flour and wheat, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It was valued at about $60,000, and was insured for $16,500 in local companies.

The button factory of Emil Wahl, in Seventh-street, below York, Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The loss of Mr. Wahl is $10,000; insured. The loss on the building will amount to about $7,000; partially insured. The injury to adjoining property will make the aggregate loss about $20,000.

One of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's stables at Brookdale, Penn., with 37 mules, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000; insurance unknown. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The brick storehouse and west wing of the Osborne House, owned by Mayor Osborne, at Auburn, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $3,000; insured. A falling wall killed Lewis Chadderdon, a fireman, and injured five others.

A fire occurred yesterday in the building No. 69 Grand-street, occupied by Bing & Co., commission merchants, and Gartner & Friedenbett, manufacturers of dress trimmings. The aggregate loss is estimated at $6,000.

The residence of Matthew Tabor, near Woodbridge, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss exceeds $6,000. Nothing was saved. It is suspected that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—The third day's session of the American Institute of Homeopathy was opened by a heated discussion regarding the incorporation of the paper of Dr. Berredge, of London, in the proceedings. Dr. Talbot said the article carried with it certain opinions which do great wrong to the physicians of the American Institute. Dr. Wesselhoeft, of Boston, also objected sharply criticising Dr. Berredge. Dr. Drake, of Nashville, said that the progress of homeopathy in this country had been steadily and slowly onward, and probably the greatest obstruction to the cause had been the extreme construction placed on the teachings of the Master, and excessive indulgence on the part of leaders in measures obnoxious to the learning and experience of the medical world. He eloquently eulogized the work of Dr. Dunham, and said: "While there is much common ground for allopaths and homeopaths to occupy and cultivate together, we stand on our own field—a peculiar people—when we come to the application of medicines for the cure of disease. A resolution was adopted indorsing the proposition of the homeopathic physicians of Great Britain for an international congress in London in July, 1881. Dr. J. W. Dowling, of New-York, was elected President for the ensuing year, and made a brief address, thanking the Institute for the honor conferred upon him. Other officers were elected as follows: Dr. Breyfogle, of Louisville, Vice-President; Dr. G. C. Burger, of Pittsburg, General Secretary; Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, Provisional Secretary; Dr. E. M. Kellogg, of New-York, Treasurer; Dr. T. H. McManus, of Baltimore, Chairman; and Drs. B. B. Rush, of Ohio; J. B. Leonard, of Ohio; D. S. Smith, of Chicago, and T. G. Valentine, of St. Louis, members of the Board of Censors.

COMMISSIONER HESS'S LOAN ON HIDES.

Charity Commissioner Jacob Hess, called on Inspector Byrnes on Monday last, and asked for the arrest of Samuel Rosenbeck, of the firm of Rosenbeck & Londerback, dealers in hides and fat at Forty-fourth-street and First-avenue, whom he charged with having defrauded him out of $6,000 by means of false pretenses. Mr. Hess alleged that Rosenbeck came to him about a year and a half ago, and requested the loan of $6,000, representing that he had $50,000 worth of hides in the cellar of his warehouse, which he was holding for a rise in the market. Believing the representations to be true, Mr. Hess loaned him the money, and the next day the firm failed, and Rosenbeck left the City for Chicago. The matter was placed in the hands of two Central Office detectives, and Mr. Rosenbeck was arrested last evening when leaving his house, No. 36 East Seventy-fourth-street. He is 63 years of age, and is a native of Bavaria. The detectives brought their prisoner to the Central Office, where he was locked up, and will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day. The Police say that the prisoner is now under $10,000 bail to answer a charge of obtaining $4,000 from Mr. May, a wholesale butcher of Brooklyn, by similar false representations, and that the trial of this charge has been set down for some day next week, in Brooklyn.

JEFF DAVIS AND MRS. DORSEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—Jefferson Davis, Jubal A. Early, and J. T. Payne testified in the case of the will of Sarah A. Dorsey, who left Mr. Davis her legatee, contested on the ground of undue influence, which Mr. Davis emphatically denied. Mrs. Dorsey, he said, believed that the Confederacy still existed; that its truths were eternal and should ever prevail. He believed this, too, and, if that was insanity, both he and Mrs. Dorsey were crazy.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	6	Justice	5-16
Alta	[illegible]	Lady Washington	[illegible]
Argenta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	McClinton	18-[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Maybelle	[illegible]
Bechtel	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Boston Consolidated	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Raymond and Ely	5-[illegible]
Crown Point	3	Savage	[illegible]
Caledonia	19-32	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Caledonia, B. H.	[illegible]	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Dudley	31-32	South Noonday	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Silver Hill	17-[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Tip Top	[illegible]
Hillside	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Imperial	5-16	Wales	[illegible]
Julia Consolidated	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]

The Mammoth Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50 cents a share.

VERMONT'S BROKEN BANK.

THE DEFALCATION OF THE BRATTLEBORO PRESIDENT.

THE BANK'S LIABILITIES NEARLY $500,000—A REWARD OFFERED FOR WAITE'S ARREST—THE DEFAULTER BELIEVED TO HAVE SAILED FOR CUBA—DENIALS OF SOME OF THE FORGERIES.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 17.—To-day's developments only confirm previous reports of the utter failure of the First National Bank, and possibly future developments may add to, rather than decrease, the liabilities, which are now placed at $450,487. This includes the capital stock of $300,487, circulation of $90,000, and deposits of $60,000. The assets consist of about $218,000 in notes—much of which is known to be fraudulent) Government bonds in Washington, $100,000; a reserve fund of $4,500; $700 in cash and supposed good notes, and whatever may be realized from the sale of Waite's property under attachment. The latter is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. A telegram has been received to-day, showing additional fraudulent transactions in New-York. Three hundred shares of bank stock had been placed in the Fourth National Bank at New-York as collateral on which Waite had received about $15,000. This stock may have belonged to Waite, it being understood that he was a large shareholder, but it may turn out to be an over-issue. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the defaulter, and detectives are supposed to be on his track. It is thought by many that Waite has sailed for Cuba. Others believe he is still hid in this country.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—A gentleman of this city says that Waite, the defaulting President of the Brattleboro Bank, arrived in this city Friday last and proceeded to the Preble House by a back street. At the Preble House the clerk was afterward informed (by a gentleman who knew Waite) that the defaulter must have registered under a false name, as the book does not contain his real name, and the gentleman recognized and talked with him under his own name. Whether he sailed in a vessel from this port for a foreign land is a question. No vessel has sailed from here for Europe since Friday, but several have sailed for Cuba, with which country there is no extradition treaty. A dispatch was received at the Custom-house here, asking if any vessel had sailed lately for Europe, which rather puzzled the Deputy Collector who received it, because it was such a strange question to ask.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., June 17.—Over $35,000 of the stock of the First National Bank of Brattleboro is held in this town, and the excitement runs high here. The stockholders are mostly people in moderate circumstances.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 17.—The officers of the Taunton Locomotive Works know nothing whatever of the Brattleboro Bank transaction alluded to in the Brattleboro dispatch of last night, and pronounce it a forgery.

WHAT IS SAID IN THIS CITY.

NEITHER THE FOURTH NATIONAL NOR VERMILYE & CO. AFFECTED BY THE FAILURE.

The story told in the morning papers regarding the insolvency of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., and the heavy forgeries by its President, Col. S. M. Waite, was widely discussed in financial circles in this City yesterday. The Fourth National Bank is the New-York correspondent of the broken Vermont bank. An officer of the bank said the Fourth National was not at all affected by the collapse of the other bank, as the Brattleboro institution always had money deposited with its New-York correspondent, and the Fourth National had never paid any overdrafts. "The Brattleboro people don't owe us anything," said the officer, "but, on the contrary, we are in debt to them, as they have some money deposited with us now. The bank was always considered sound, and its insolvency is a surprise to New-York people. There was nothing to call our attention to it in any special way. When a check on that bank came along we paid it, and that was about all there was so far as we are concerned."

Mr. Trenor W. Park, who was reported as being one of those whose names President Waite forged, to the amount of $90,000, was not in town yesterday. His representative said that Mr. Park never had any dealings with the Brattleboro bank, and would not lose a dollar by its suspension. It was also reported from Brattleboro that Col. Waite had forged paper on the house of Vermilye & Co. to the extent of $70,000. It was said at the office of the firm yesterday that, while this story might be true, yet the firm was not affected by the bank's failure. The bank had transacted some business with the firm, but not within the last four or five years. It was learned yesterday that a few days ago Bank Examiner Meigs called at the office of Vermilye and Co., and inquired about a deposit of $70,000 which they had to the credit of the Brattleboro bank. The firm was greatly surprised, and told Mr. Meigs that it had no such deposit, and had not done any business with that bank for several years. Bank Examiner Hendee, of Vermont, was informed of this, and in reply he sent a copy of a letter from the firm to the bank, authorizing the latter to draw on the firm for $70,000. This letter was of a recent date, addressed to the bank, and read as follows:

You may draw on us for $70,000 more.
VERMILYE & CO., per Wickman.

Mr. Meigs was informed by the firm that it had no clerk by the name of Wickman, nor had it written such a letter. Afterward, however, it was remembered that a few years ago the firm had a clerk named Wishman, and that four or five years ago it had sold some United States bonds for the Brattleboro bank. The firm probably followed the usual course and allowed the bank to draw until the bonds were sold, and it is supposed the letter quoted may have been written at that time, leaving President Waite nothing to do but to change the date to make it appear as a $70,000 asset of the bank.

The missing President is a brother of the late Charles C. Waite, proprietor of the Brevoort House. He has been prominent in various railroad enterprises, and was a Director of the Vermont Valley and the Connecticut Valley Railroads. He was very highly respected among his friends and acquaintances.

POOR "FRITZ."

THE ACTION TAKEN TO GUARD HIM AGAINST HIS WORST ENEMY.

Joseph K. Emmet, the popular impersonator of "Fritz, Our Cousin German," sat in Sergt. James's private office in the Tombs Court yesterday. He was greatly prostrated physically, and so nervous that it became necessary for one of his relatives to procure a drug to quiet his nerves. Justice Smith was called from the bench by his Clerk, Mr. Addison Jerome, and held a consultation with the relatives and the actor, whom he had known well in former years. The facts communicated to the Justice were to the effect that Mr. Emmet had again yielded to his besetting weakness, and had steadily indulged his unfortunate appetite, until he had become quite helpless. During this uncontrollable fit he had squandered his money like water, and it became absolutely necessary to place him beyond the reach of any further exciting influence. Mr. Emmet had previously for a long period lived in an exemplary manner, and had fulfilled all his stage engagements with success. During the past month, however, he had fallen a victim to his old habit, and had been obliged to postpone an engagement in Pittsburg for one week, until he recovered. On his return to New-York he had again yielded, and, as stated, rendered it necessary for his relatives to interfere for his own welfare.

Upon the statements made by a female relative as to his condition, Justice Smith had on Wednesday issued a warrant, and by virtue of this, Mr. Emmet was detained yesterday by Sergt. James, who took him from his hotel to court in a carriage. Though very ill, Mr. Emmet chatted with his relatives pleasantly, until a formal complaint was drawn up by the Clerk. The magistrate then addressed him in a tone of kind admonition. He said that he had an unpleasant duty to perform, but he knew it was for Mr. Emmet's own good, and he hoped Mr. Emmet would have sense enough to so regard it. He then admonished him to strive and overcome his weakness in the future and act in a more manly manner, remembering what was due to those dependent upon him. The Justice then signed a commitment sending Mr. Emmet as a patient to an asylum in Kings County. This course was adopted in deference to the request of the actor's relatives, who begged that he might be sent to a private institution, where he might receive the best of care until he was recovered. Justice Smith shook hands kindly with him and said: "Good-bye, and good luck to you." The actor appeared to be perfectly willing to submit to this disposition of his case. He kissed one of his relatives good-bye, and, in company with the other and Sergt. James left the City. The case was disposed of without attracting attention, and the particulars were not revealed until after the adjournment of court. Justice Smith last evening said that he did not recollect the length of time of the commitment he had signed, but declared that as soon as the physicians deemed such action justified, he would see that the actor was discharged. He considered that the action taken would have a wholesome effect upon Mr. Emmet, and he sincerely hoped it would make a stronger man of him in the future.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 17.—The following corps meetings and elections in connection with the meeting of the Army of the Potomac took place to-day: Second Corps—President—Col. G. T. Hopper; Vice-Presidents—Gen. G. H. Curtis, Capt. G. B. Adams, Capt. W. T. Fish; Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. Billings, of Cambridge, Mass. The Sixth Corps meeting was the largest of the corps meetings, 160 veterans being present. The following officers were elected: President—Gen. Charles Devens; Vice-President—Col. James S. Platt; Corresponding Secretary—Col. Robert L. Orr; Recording Secretary—Major Ivan Taylor; Treasurer—Col. Samuel Truesdell. The exercises closed at a late hour this morning, with the usual meeting, Gen. Sheridan, and afterward Gen. McQuade, in the chair. The regiment broke camp this morning, and the morning trains and boats took off most of the visitors. Gen. Sheridan says this has been the most successful and the largest-attended meeting since the society was organized, fully 700 out-of-town veterans being present.

THE BOUND BROOK TRAGEDY.

A MURDER FOLLOWED BY A SUICIDE—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Justice Van, of Dunnellen, N. J., acting as a Coroner, yesterday held an inquest over the remains of Hugo Fischer and Curt George Longus, who were found dead on Wednesday in Fischer's house, near Bound Brook. The tragedy has excited the deepest interest throughout all the country surrounding Bound Brook. Fischer, who was 35 years of age, came to this country several years ago, and having accumulated a competency by his industry, built himself a neat little dwelling-house just outside the Village of Bound Brook. August Galvauser testified that he knew an unfriendly feeling had existed between Fischer and Longus. The latter had charged once that Fischer had tried to poison him. Fischer said, "Forgive me, George; I'll never do so again." Last Monday or Tuesday George came to cut grass. He looked queer. I asked what ailed him? George said "Fisher took a revolver and tried to shoot me, and I took it away from him." George said, on Monday, that Fischer would have to give him his will or a deed before he should marry his sister. He said he was going to buy a bell, so she could ring it at the kitchen door if there was anything wrong in the house. I think that it was only for the last four weeks that George Fischer was such a bad man. Olga Longus, the sister of one and sweetheart of the other, testified: "I am a native of Silesia, Germany. I have no relations in this country. My brother's name was Curt George Longus. He was 28 years old. He had been here two years. I did not know Fischer. I was introduced by letter, and corresponded with him, and came to this country in consequence of what he wrote." Other witnesses were examined, who testified substantially to the facts published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

The jury accepted the theory that the brother and lover quarreled over Olga's marriage portion, and rendered a verdict as follows: "That Hugo Fischer first shot Curt and then shot himself with the pistol found by Fischer's side."

THE CURRIE MURDER TRIAL.

MISS CUMMING ON THE STAND—TRYING TO PROVE THE MURDERER INSANE.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 17.—A special to the *News* from Marshall says: "A lady, escorted by two gentlemen, all strangers, entered the court at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The District Attorney met them and announced to the court that there was a lady present, who, he presumed, was Miss Cummins, and requested to have her sworn. This created a sensation. Col. Crawford, for the defence, asked to confer with Miss Cummings for his side at the proper time, as he had ordered a subpoena served on her since her arrival. The witness was put under a rule to be conferred with by both sides of the case, being in the position of witness for both sides. Miss Cummins, when called to the stand, gave a graphic and rapid narrative of what she said and saw from the time of leaving the opera-house until she started for the North. The main particulars of her evidence corroborates that of Barrymore, though there were some discrepancies. She gave more minute details. She saw four shots fired, two at Barrymore and two at Porter. She said Barrymore and Porter had their heads turned towards each other, talking of Currie's funny expression to Harvey: "Do you want to sell a dog?" and while talking Currie passed between them to the front door. There he turned and asked if an insult was directed to him, at the same time using threats. The witness said there was no reference in the talk to what Currie ate for lunch. She did not see Porter put his hand to his ear in the way complained of by Currie. Harvey disappeared from her sight after the first fire. In reply to the defense as to taking beer at any time with Porter and Barrymore, she said she occasionally took a glass of beer, though not always, being specially mindful of times and places.

Dr. Leake, of Dangerfield, said that in a hypothetical case like that put to Dr. Ford, he would judge that the man had delirium tremens.

Dr. W. J. Dial said he saw Currie the night of the killing, and thought him drunk, but rational; if the hypothetical case fitted Currie's, then Currie had delirium tremens.

Dr. Elam Johnson agreed with Dr. Ford as to the temporary insanity of Currie, if the hypothetical case was identical with Currie's state; put the hypothetical case, involving their view of Currie's condition from the evidence, and witness said in such a case a person would know what he was about.

The burden of the evidence to-day on insanity tended to establish it. The defendants closed, and the State, after introducing one more witness, also closed.

The arguments will begin at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON.

A dispatch from London announces the death of William Thomas Thornton, the author of "Over Population and its Remedy," and other works. Mr. Thornton was the son of Thomas Thornton, President of the Levant Company's establishment at Constantinople, and was born Feb. 14, 1813, at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and was educated at the Moravian settlement at Ockbrook, near Derby. From 1827 to 1830 he was domiciled at Malta with his cousin, Sir W. H. Thornton, Auditor-General in that island, and from 1830 to 1835 with Mr. Cartwright, British Consul-General at Constantinople. In August, 1836, he obtained a clerkship in the East India house; in 1856 he was placed in charge of the Public Works Department, and in 1858, on the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the crown, was appointed Secretary for Public Works in the Indian office. In 1873, on the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Thornton was made a Companion of the Bath. His published works are "Overpopulation and Its Remedy," 1845; "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," 1848; "On Labor," 1869; "Old Fashioned Ethics and Common Sense Metaphysics," "Zorab and Other Poems," 1854, and "Modern Mechanism and Other Poems," 1856.

JUDGE JAMES B. HOWELL.

Judge James B. Howell died in Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday morning at the age of 64. When the Republican Party was organized in Iowa he was one of the foremost men in it, and in 1870 was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James W. Grimes. For some years past he has been one of the Commissioners of Southern Claims. He went home from Washington a few weeks ago in ill-health, and since last Thursday has been sinking. He leaves a wife and four children. One son, H. Howell, is with the regular Army now in Colorado. James B. Howell was born in New-Jersey, July 4, 1816; he moved to Newark, Licking County, Ohio, in 1819; was graduated at the Miami University in 1837; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1839; moved to Iowa in 1841, where he practiced law for several years. In 1849 he started the *Daily Whig*, afterward the *Daily Gate City*, in Keokuk, Iowa. He was a delegate to the Fremont Convention in 1856.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. William Chrisfield, who was for many years one of the most prominent brokers in the drug trade, and the oldest drug-broker in this City, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 48 South Portland-avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Chrisfield was about 65 years of age, and commenced his business career as a traveler for some of the old paint trade houses in this City. He gave up the drug brokerage business last Spring, and since that time had been living quietly at home. Some time ago he was seized with pneumonia, but on Wednesday night he seemed to be much better, and yesterday morning he rose for an early breakfast. After eating, he retired to a room on one of the upper floors. Soon afterward his daughter went into the room, and found him sitting dead in a chair by a table. A pen was still grasped in his hand, and he had evidently sat down to do some writing. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

ELOPEMENT WITH A SISTER-IN-LAW.

LONG BRANCH, June 17.—George W. Mason, well off and a respected citizen, has been absent from his home at Leesburg since Saturday. He left there with a large amount of money for New-York, intending to return the same day, and fears of foul play were entertained until Monday, when it was found that a young and beautiful sister of Mason's first wife had disappeared the same day. Mason and his sister-in-law were traced here, but when the officers arrived to-day the pair had fled. Mason leaves a wife and three children.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, June 17.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Amending the act authorizing the incorporation of rural cemeteries.

Amending the act to authorize the business of banking.

To amend the charter of Sing Sing.

Relating to certain streets in Astoria, Long Island.

LATEST STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steam-ship Clymene (Br.), Hall, Panama May 25, via Gibraltar June 1, with iron ore to order; vessel to master.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

THE EDITORS OF THE STATE.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING—THE HON. C. G. FAIRMAN ON THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

TROY, N. Y., June 17.—The annual meeting of the New-York State Press Association began this morning, and will continue through to-morrow. The business meeting was held at the City Hall this morning. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. John M. Francis, President of the association, and the Hon. Frank M. Pixley, of the San Francisco *Argonaut*. A business meeting was then held, and the meeting adjourned until this afternoon, when the editors were taken to places of interest about the city. The manufacturing establishments in Troy and Cohoes will be visited to-morrow, and on Saturday an excursion will be made over the Troy and Boston Railroad through the Hoosac Tunnel.

The annual address was delivered this evening by the Hon. Charles G. Fairman, of the Elmira *Advertiser*, and the annual poem was read by Charles M. Dickerson, of the Binghamton *Republican*. The following extracts are given from Mr. Fairman's address, which treated of "The Ideal Newspaper:"

As with the school, so with the paper. You can pay your subscription price at the counting-room; you can acquire the right to be served with a copy; all that is commercial you can buy. But you do not own the paper. You did not start it. You cannot stop it. You can learn from it if it is a teacher; you can be influenced by it if it is an advocate; and you can love it if it is a companion. But though you read it every day, and fill yourselves with its ample contents, it comes back again on the morrow freshly burdened with its wealth of thought and information. That is the newspaper. What you want, then, in a newspaper, is one that has mind enough to teach, and conscience enough to teach aright. You want one that you can put your faith in, that you can trust, as you do your preceptor or your Pastor. It is your daily companion, and you look to it with confidence. You take it up and talk with it as you would with your friend. It grows into your life, and becomes a part of your very being. Do I set this mark too high? No higher than it ought to be. Higher, I sadly confess, than in reality it generally is. It is not higher than many true and conscientious editors seek to make it, nor is it higher than every man who enters the profession should strive to attain. We all agree that the newspaper should be independent; but what is independence? If we define it to be the free and untrammeled expression of the editor's mind upon all topics, we shall surely run into difficulty. An editor's mind is not always the most beautiful article of furniture that a body can be clothed with, and free and untrammeled expression in some hands becomes free and untrammeled license. There are plenty of newspapers whose unbridled independence makes them unmitigated evils. Independence, then, does not mean freedom from restraint. It does not mean liberty without reason. It does not mean the promiscuous publication of all things. There are some things which are to be left out. There are some truths, even, which are properly to be suppressed. That is the right independence which suppresses the right truth at the right time, and that is honesty, not independence, which suppresses the lie at all times.

The newspaper must contain the news. That is one of the objects for which it is printed. It may be said it is the chief object, and that its other departments are incidental. Accepting this doctrine, it does not reduce the obligation to maintain the same high standard in the field of news as in that of literature, of politics, and of morals. No good newspaper will print all the news. It will print all that it is good for the people to have. More than this it will not print. All beyond this it will suppress. It must discuss all topics. It may be what is called a political newspaper. In this country the best newspapers are of that class—partisan newspapers, which, in the current language of the day, belong to one or the other of the political parties. Such newspapers, in addition to gathering and printing the news, discuss it. They have their friends, and there are certain fundamental principles and policies to which they are committed and which they advocate and sustain. Discussion develops independence and warms the soul. It is good for us all. But the single path of politics is too narrow for any good newspaper to tread, and it must always be ready to enter upon other themes as they occur. It must take hold of all subjects in which the community has an interest, and it must be a leader of public sentiment, always in the right direction. Its editor must be a man who is known, and whose own character is a guarantee of the character of his paper. A newspaper without a head may do in Europe, but it will not prosper under the genius of American institutions. The universal Yankee looks into your face and wants to know your name. Give him that, with good references, and he will trust what you say. Withhold it, and your statements must be proved before he will accept them. In like manner he looks on the face of a newspaper, and wants to know who that is. He knows that the types have not spoken without an inspiration. He knows that before anything has been printed, somebody has first written.

We are educated to believe in the power of the press. Its influence can scarcely be rated at too high a standard. It is the lever which in modern times moves the world. That which the ancient philosopher declared he could do if he had something to stand upon, the press does by its own intrinsic force. It is true, the old philosopher had reference to physical substance, and the power which he sought was mechanical. But it is not in human strength, either mental or physical, to add to or take from one jot or tittle of the unseen, yet mighty and omnipotent, power which holds this earth in its orbit. The influence of the press is not with substance. It has not moved mountains. They are all here still. Yet the enterprise of man under the enlightening influence of the press has tunneled mountains and bridged them with iron ways, that the newspaper might go on the wings of the wind to the uttermost parts of the earth. It has spanned the sea with the electric spark, that the newspaper might gather the news on the instant at home and abroad. It has made all human knowledge simultaneous in all parts of the globe. It has annihilated space and abolished time. The newspaper is ubiquitous. It is everywhere, in every man's home, for a man has no home who has no newspaper. He may have a place to stay, and so do the Digger Indians. But there can be no home without a newspaper. There can be no business establishment without it. There can be no general diffusion of knowledge without it. It is light and life in the world. It moves the world in all its enterprises, in all its great Christian philanthropies, in all its majesty of wealth and power.

THE BILL RELATIVE TO BANKING.

BECOMING A LAW BY RECEIVING THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

ALBANY, June 17.—The Governor to-day filed with the Secretary of State the bill to amend the acts relative to the business of banking, which reads as follows:

SECTION 1.—Section 1 of chapter 163 of the Laws of 1870, to amend an act passed April 18, 1838, to amend acts relative to the banking business, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Every banking association organized and doing business under and by virtue of this act and the various supplementary acts amendatory thereof, and every private or individual banker or bankers doing business in this State, are hereby authorized to take, receive, reserve, and charge on every loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. The knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon; and in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the association receiving the same, provided that such action is commenced within two years from the time said excess of interest is taken. But the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, note, or other evidence of debt, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts, or a reasonable charge for collecting the same, in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest than 6 per centum per annum."

SEC. 2.—Section 2 of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: "It is hereby declared that the true intent and meaning of this act is to place and continue the banking associations organized and doing business as aforesaid on an equality, in the particulars in this act referred to, with the national banks organized under the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a national currency approved June 3, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof are hereby repealed."

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, June 17.—The attendance on the third day of the June meeting at Mystic Park was very large. There were two races; one for horses who have never beaten 2:34, and one for those who have never beaten 2:27, the heats of each race being trotted alternately. The 2:34 class, purse $300, divided, best three in five, in harness, was won easily by the ch. g. Sir Walter in three straight heats, the b. g. Valley Chief second. Time—2:29½; 2:29¼; [illegible]. The 2:27 class, purse $400, divided, best three in five, in harness, was won by the b. g. Knox Boy in three straight heats, the blk. g. Robert Lee being second. Time—2:25; 2:28; 2:26¼.

A CARPET THAT WAS NOT BOUGHT.

WASHINGTON FALLS, N. Y., June 17.—Six or seven years ago it became apparent that a new carpet was needed for the First Baptist Church in Frankindale. So the ladies of the congregation met together, formed a sewing circle, with all the necessary constitutions, by-laws, regular dues, &c., and embarked in the business of strawberry festivals, picnics, and exhibitions, for the purpose of raising money with which to buy the needed carpet. In three or four years there was $300 or $400 in the treasury. What spirit of discord caused the breaking up of the circle has not been publicly developed—the testimony was "they didn't agree"—but the Treasurer was left alone about three years ago, with the money in her hands and no authority to dispose of it. The trustees of the church basing their claim upon the avowed object of the circle, demanded the money. The Treasurer refused to give it up except by order of court; the Trustees had threatened to sue for it; "now sue for it," she said. The Trustees sued, and yesterday were non-suited.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY — PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The agent of the Secret Service at Memphis, Tenn., telegraphs to the Treasury Department news of the arrest of Charles G. De Guillfeldt and wife for dealing in and manufacturing counterfeit coin. Six sets of molds were found in their possession. When arrested, both were in the act of making counterfeit coin.

GREENWICH, N. J., June 17.—The residence of the Rev. Mr. Stillwagon, near Layton Falls, was entered by burglars yesterday during the temporary absence of the clergyman's family, and jewelry, silverware, bonnets, money, and clothing, and everything of any value found about the house, were carried off by the thieves. The house-dog was poisoned. The authorities have no clue as yet that would lead to any arrests.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—About 12:30 o'clock this morning, at No. 309 West Fifth-street, William Condon, a variety performer at one of the concert saloons, quarreled with a girl named Lou Perry, and struck her in the face with a banjo. The brass rim crushed her skull and she died in half an hour. The crime was kept concealed for some time, but Condon was arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17.—A white woman named Stevens, living a mile from Pine Bluff, was outraged and afterward murdered yesterday morning. The circumstances led to the arrest of John Grier and one Jackson, (negroes,) and G. A. Dalton and Robert Connolly, (whites.) Connolly and Mrs. Stevens have been living together.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—In the Iron Cross arson case to-day, the motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and Judge Whitaker sentenced Johnson to the full extent of the law—20 years at hard labor.

BAYVILLE, N. J., June 17.—The Summer cottage of D. C. Spofford, of New-York, was visited by burglars, and nearly $1,500 worth of valuable property stolen. A man giving the name of Owen Rielly, who, a few weeks ago was in a destitute condition, and applied for help, and to whom Mr. Spofford gave a situation as gardener, was at once suspected. Upon arrest he confessed that he and a confederate committed the burglary. All the plunder was recovered.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says that A. Rittenberg, a man of desperate character, while drunk in a lower-town saloon there, yesterday afternoon, was fatally shot by Michael Colman, whom Rittenberg assaulted with a chair. The ball passed through the latter's throat near the jugular vein. The assault, it is said, was entirely unprovoked. Colman surrendered, and is now in jail.

THE FEDERAL SUPPLIES.

A SUMMARY OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS AT THE SESSION JUST ENDED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is a summary of the appropriations made by Congress in the 13 regular annual appropriation bills and the deficiency bills that became laws during the session ended yesterday, together with approximate totals of the amounts otherwise appropriated:

Regular annual Pension bill, $32,404,000; Pension deficiency, $9,322,922 28; Post Office appropriation, $39,093,420; Post Office deficiency, $1,250,000; Military Academy, $316,364 28; fortifications, $550,000; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,184,125; Navy, $14,405,797 50; Army, $26,425,800; Indian, $4,686,314 99; Indian deficiency, $[illegible]; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, $16,374,238 69; Sundry Civil, $22,693,881 60; River and Harbor, $8,928,500; District of Columbia, $1,714,486 67; Agricultural, $256,300; regular Deficiency bill, $4,577,009 04; printing deficiency, $650,000; House and Senate contingent fund deficiencies, $26,012; miscellaneous (estimated) $2,400,000. Total, $186,846,056 40. The "miscellaneous" estimate includes $1,095,000 appropriated for the construction of public buildings at Baltimore, Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities not provided for in the Sundry Civil bill; $300,000 for new military posts; about $400,000 for war claims of loyal citizens in the border and Southern States; $100,000 to carry into effect the French treaty; $130,000 for the Yorktown monument and centennial celebration; $75,000 to provide a site for the Naval Observatory, and about $100,000 for additional clerks to settle pension claims. Last year's appropriations (including $2,421,428 appropriated by miscellaneous bills and $26,000,000 especially appropriated for arrearages of pensions) aggregated $182,660,987 17. The department estimates upon which the appropriations made this year were based aggregated, in round numbers, $192,000,000. The appropriation bills (except the Marshals Deficiency bill, which was vetoed) have been unusually free from general legislation this year, and were very slightly increased in amount by either house after being framed and reported by the House Committee on Appropriations.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

ALBANY, June 17.—By order of Justice Westbrook, William H. Crennell, of Rochester, has been appointed Receiver of the Rochester and State Line Railroad.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—Justice Bradley, yesterday, in the suit of Jesup, Trustee for the bondholders, against the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad and the Railroad Commissioner, on a motion to restrain perpetually the defendants from enforcing the act to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, denied the motion. He said the interest of the bondholders was too remote. He allowed a new bill on the part of the stockholders for the same object, granted a temporary injunction, and set down the case for argument for Sept. 14.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At a meeting yesterday of the committee on the percentage of East-bound freight from Chicago to be allotted to the Grand Trunk Road, there was a warm discussion over the subject. The Grand Trunk claimed 20 per cent., and the other roads were only willing to concede 7 per cent., 5 of which was to come from the Michigan Central, 1 from the Lake Shore, and 1 from the Fort Wayne Road. The decision of the dispute was finally left to the Railway Board of Arbitrators. The committee adjourned to meet at Saratoga July 15.

THE PAY OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision overruling the construction heretofore given to the compensation clause of the Census act by the Superintendent of the Census. The Secretary's decision is of direct pecuniary interest to all of the 36,000 enumerators now employed throughout the country. After quoting the clause in question, he says:

"In the view of this department the framers of the provision quoted intended thereby to fix a basis of compensation which should not be exceeded, and to direct that the enumerators for districts east of the one hundredth meridian should not be paid a rate exceeding $4 for 10 hours actual field work, or 40 cents an hour; and that enumerators for districts west of the one hundredth meridian should not be paid a rate in excess of $6 for 10 hours' work, or 60 cents an hour, without regard to the number of days over which their services should extend. The law evidently contemplates that if an enumerator should be employed in actual field work for 12 hours a day, during the whole term required to complete his work, he should be paid for 12 hours' work each day, at a rate not exceeding $4 for 10 hours' work, or 40 cents per hour, in districts east of the one hundredth meridian, and at a rate not exceeding $6 for 10 hours' work, or 60 cents per hour, for districts west of the one hundredth meridian. On the other hand, if the enumerator should average but eight hours per day of actual field work for his whole term of service, he should be paid for eight hours' work a day, at a rate per hour not exceeding 40 or 60 cents, according to the district in which he was employed."

THE INCREASED CANAL RECEIPTS.

ALBANY, June 17.—The increase in the receipts from canal tolls during the present season, up to and including the second week in June, has been most extraordinary. The canals opened last year on May 8 and this year April 26, so that the count this year includes, apparently, 12 days more; but, in fact, the break at Utica, early in the present season, prevented navigation for 10 days, so that the actual difference in the length of the season so far is only 11 days. The following are the tolls receipts by weeks:

	1879.	1880.
Fourth week April		$60,271 93
First week May		22,659 11
Second week May	$33,540 42	36,900 75
Third week May	33,965 43	38,924 16
Fourth week May	31,271 50	44,959 41
First week June	36,073 86	46,771 31
Second week June	18,468 19	43,151 51
Total	$136,308 93	$274,988 66

It will be seen that there has been an increase every week, and that if the two weeks additional time in 1880 were dropped, the increase still remains nearly $50,000.

FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Prairie du Chien, Wis., says: "The Mississippi is still rising rapidly. All the lower part of this city is submerged, and the residents are moving out or getting into the second stories of their houses. Dispatches say the river is still rising at St. Paul, and consequently at least four feet more of a rise is expected here, which will cause an immense loss. The track of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is under water for 25 miles west of this place. No trains can arrive or depart for several days."

BASE-BALL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—Albanys, 7; Yales, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—Providence, 8; Buffalo, 6.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17.—Worcesters, 8; Chicagoes, 11.

BOSTON, June 17.—Cincinnatis, 12; Bostons, 3.

LIFE AT COLLEGE ENDED.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. WILLIAM R. GORDON—EARLY HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION—SOME OF ITS DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES.

The Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York, which has just reached the fiftieth year of its existence, were held yesterday in Chickering Hall. Excepting a semi-centennial discourse by the Rev. William R. Gordon, D. D., a member of the first graduating class, the programme contained nothing differing materially from the customary Class Day incidents. The spacious hall was well filled, the larger portion of the audience being ladies attired in bright Summer costumes. The Faculty, members of the Council, and their invited guests assembled in the waiting-room, and at 10:30 A. M. marched to the stage in the following order: Chancellor Howard Crosby, Profs. H. Draper, Johnston, Coakley, Baird, Bull, Brush, Martin, Jaques, and Richards, Charles Butler, President of the Council, and the members of the Council, William Allen Butler, Prof. Charles, Smith E. Lane, William R. Martin, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, John E. Parsons, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. Roosa, and George H. Moore. Among the others on the platform were the Rev. Drs. Burchard, Gordon, Chapin, Davis, Hopper, Samson, and Bliss, and Drs. G. M. Smith and Riggs. A prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wesley Davis, and a selection on the organ, "Post and Peasant," by G. W. Morgan, preceded the Greek salutatory by Nathaniel Carpenter Hendrickson, of Jamaica, Long Island. An English salutatory was delivered by Ezekiel Deyo Van Dyck, of Brooklyn. "Moral Influence of Pessimism" was the title of a philosophical dissertation by William Henry Roberts, of Brooklyn. The programme provided for an oration on "Alaska and its Prospects," by William Kendall Gillett, of this City, but the young gentleman was excused at his own request. The remaining orations were as follows: "Prison Discipline," Edward Alvah Mason, of Jersey City; "Turner's Insurrection," Henry Prentice Morrison, of New-York; "State Education," and the valedictory address, Charles Noble, of Brooklyn. The efforts of the respective orators were very creditable, and their style of delivery, particularly that of the valedictorian, was excellent. Flowers in profusion were showered upon these leaders of the class as they retired in turn from the stage.

Dr. Gordon's semi-centennial discourse was simply an informal, pleasant talk about the University's history and its present condition from a financial as well as an educational stand-point. The institution, he remarked, had its ideal existence in the mind of the Rev. Dr. James M. Matthews, who, in the course of time, became its first Chancellor. Many able and good men entered heartily into his plan, and the first practical result of their united labors was the incorporation of the University in 1831. The first Faculty and a few students took possession of Union Hall, in Nassau-street, in 1832, but soon after removed to the old Mechanics' Institute, in Chambers-street. The building in Washington-square was begun in 1833 and finished two years later. The initiatory Commencement was held in the little Dutch Church in Nassau-street in 1834. Aided by the liberality of its friends and encouraged by a yearly increase in the number of students, the institution had long since ceased to be an experiment. Dr. Gordon thanked God for such a noble monument to its founders, into whose plan had entered three controlling ideas. The first was the building of a magnificent structure in the then prospective centre of the City. The wisdom of the choice had been amply justified by the lapse of years. The second idea was that the institution should be free from all sectarian influences; that it should not be controlled by any particular sect or denomination, while the Christian religion and pure morality as taught in the Bible was to be the basis of its existence. The third idea was its exemption from all political control, while the noblest sentiments of true patriotism were to be instilled into the minds of pupils. This idea of creating an educational institution for all parties and religions in the various departments of which young men should be well trained in everything constituting the greatness of competent American scholarship, commended itself to all classes of people. The government of the University had always been administered by a Council of liberal men. Among the Presidents of that body had been John Taylor Johnson, Albert Gallatin, Morgan Lewis, and Charles Butler. Among its Chancellors were Dr. James M. Matthews, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Dr. Howard Crosby. Prominent in the successive Faculties were Bishop MacIlvaine, of Ohio; Dr. Todd, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Dr. Charles E. Loomis, Dr. Charles Robinson, Prof. George J. Adler, Benjamin F. Butler, William Kent, a son of Chancellor Kent; Dr. Valentine Mott, and Dr. John W. Draper. Two of the Professors had been connected with the institution 42 years. Its graduates included Dr. Howard Crosby, Richard Grant White, Eugene Lawrence, Prof. Doremus, Prof. Adler, E. Delafield Smith, Judge Sedgwick, Benjamin B. Abbott, Lyman Abbott, Austin Abbott, and William Allen Butler. From the Law Department, which was established in 1835, had been graduated 800 students, and in the Medical Department, established in 1837, 3,600 doctors had been trained. "The University," Dr. Gordon added, "owns the building in Washington-square and $300,000 in invested funds, which is, unfortunately, subject to a debt of $30,000. The $25,000 income, after the payment of interest, goes to the support of science and art. The Chancellor gets no salary because of the insufficiency of the funds. Our Professors can never grow fat on salaries too lean for the indulgence of hope. These are the only dismal features of our affairs."

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Charles Noble, Nathaniel Carpenter Hendrickson, Ezekiel Deyo Van Dyck, William Henry Roberts, Edward Alvah Mason, William Kendall Gillett, Lesley Moore Daniel, Charles Sumner Benedict, John Coely Halstead, Samuel Alden Eddy, George Law Richmond, and Robert B. Downing. Henry Prentice Morrison, another member of the graduating class, was the recipient of the degree of Bachelor of Science and the diploma of Civil Engineer. De Lagniel Berier received a certificate of proficiency in partial course. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Isaac Meigs, Bragg Thompson, Richard Merrick Martin and Edward Knapp Haight, and that of Master of Science upon George Henry. The following were the honorary degrees conferred: William Allen Butler, of New-York; Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta, Ga.; the Rev. John C. Bliss, of Plainfield, N. J.; the Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, of New-York; the Rev. George W. Collord, of New-York; Daniel Draper, of New-York.

The degrees in course were: Adolpho Pablo Maragliano, New-York; Charles Mount Crumble, New-York; Henry Edwin Stafford, California; Lewis Freeman Worthley, Pennsylvania; William Ormner Majilton, New-York; Maurice Glerrup, New-York; Arthur Theodore Hoffman, A. B., New-York; Henry Cooper Cooper, New-York; Joseph Addison Crowell, New-Jersey; John Franklin Davison, New-York; John Francis Croston, Massachusetts; Edwin Hart Merriam, New-Hampshire; John Minson Galt, Virginia; Myron Darius Briggs, New-York; Lewis Gravely Pedigo, A. B., Virginia.

The three Fellowships, rewards of eminent merit in the studies of the University course, were awarded as follows: First Fellowship to Charles Noble, of Brooklyn; Second Fellowship to Nathaniel C. Hendrickson, of Jamaica, Long Island; Third Fellowship to E. Deyo Van Dyck, of Brooklyn. The Butler Rhetoric prizes, for the best essays in English composition by members of the Eucleian Society, were given to George Martin Duncan and to E. D. Van Dyck, honorable mention being made of John H. Gilbert.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to represent the University in the next inter-collegiate contest: In oratory, George M. Duncan; in psychology, George M. Duncan; in mathematics, Isaac Hamburger; alternate, Harry H. Dawson.

The Alumni Association of the university met in the evening in the Council-room of the institution. Mr. William R. Martin, who presided in the absence of President Johnston, read an historical address, in which were repeated the facts included in the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Gordon at the Commencement. Prof. Henry M. Baird, the Register, read an obituary of the late Rev. Daniel H. McGee of Boonton, N. J., and Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel delivered an address entitled "The Hopes and Retrospects of the Collegian." Mr. William Allen Butler, who was the recipient during the day of the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater, spoke regretfully of the gradual decay of the university and of the necessity for immediate action looking to the development of its resources. When Mr. Butler was graduated in 1843, the college had a strong hold on the sympathies of the people; but, instead of retaining that influence and keeping pace with the other colleges of the City, its classes had been dwindling, until they were reduced to about one-third of the number of graduates constituting a class over 25 years ago. Yet this decay was not due to any lack of liberality in the system of education. The Commencement exercises of the day would, Mr. Allen believed, have done credit to any college in the land. In concluding his remarks, he expressed the hope that the Alumni would consider this subject, and take wise and energetic action in behalf of the university. After the calling of the roll of classes the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—Aaron J. Vanderpoel; Vice-President—William R. Martin; Secretary—William W. Stephenson; Treasurer—Prof. Charles E. Brush; Registrar—Prof. Henry F. Baird; Executive Committee—Smith E. Lane, John E. Parsons, Hanson C. Gibson, and Ernest H. Crosby. The Committee on Examination chosen last year were reappointed by the Chairman. A collection sufficient to defray the expenses of the publication of a general catalogue of the university was taken up, after which a brief address was made by Prof. Martin. Later in the evening a supper, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Smith E. Lane, was served in the Lecture-room of the Law Department.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The eighth annual Commencement of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, took place yesterday in the large hall of the institute. There was a large attendance. The exercises were opened with prayer, after which President Morton briefly addressed the students. The salutatory was delivered by Wilbur V. Brown. After that the exercises consisted of announcement of theses; a dissertation on the "Mechanical Engineer," by John W. Lieb, Jr.; conferring of degrees; valedictory address, Roland S. Kursheedt. These were interspersed with music. The graduates and their subjects of theses were: George W. Bond, Michigan; William T. Parsons, New-York, "Thermo-dynamic Analysis of Rider Hot-air Engine;" Theodore A. Elliott, New-Jersey; John W. Lieb, Jr., New-Jersey, "Comparison of Results of Experiments on Fast Side-wheel Steamers with Existing Theories of Speed and Power of Vessels;" Henry Freygang, Jr., New-Jersey, "Review of Hoboken Street Bridge on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad;" Roland S. Kursheedt, New-York, "An Investigation of the Efficiency and Temperature of a Reverberatory Furnace." The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Wilbur D. Brown, New-Jersey, and Durand Woodman, New-Jersey. The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Prof. Benjamin S. Thomas, U. S. A. M., Wisconsin; Prof. John Minot Price, United States Navy, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A compound steam-engine of a novel pattern, which had been constructed by an undergraduate named Riddle, was exhibited, and attracted much attention.

MADISON UNIVERSITY EXERCISES.

FOURTH DAY'S COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ADDRESSES AND FIELD SPORTS.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 17.—The Commencement exercises at Madison University were continued yesterday. They opened in the morning with brief orations by the graduates of the Theological Department, whose names have already appeared in THE TIMES. At the close, Prof. Burnham, of the Theological Seminary, on behalf of the Faculty, addressed the graduates. Diplomas were then presented to the graduates by Dr. Dodge. In the afternoon the fair grounds at Hamilton were thronged by visitors to witness the field exercises of the students. Prizes had been offered by the athletic society of the university for the best five-mile walk, the best run, wheelbarrow race, sack-race, &c. These prizes varied with the difficulty of the feats from $10 to $3. The competition was spirited and amusing. The most successful of the athletes were Messrs. Attarian and Beals, the latter of whom distinguished himself by jumping over a string placed at equal distance above the ground to his own height. The contests were brought to a close by the tug of war between Freshmen and Sophomores. The latter were successful, winning the medal without much difficulty.

In the evening an oration was delivered before the Alumni Association by John S. Applegate, of Red Bank, N. J. A large audience greeted the orator, Dr. Lathrop, of Stamford, Conn., occupying the chair. Mr. Applegate's subject was "Parties and Partisans." Officers of the association for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—The Rev. Dr. J. J. Brouner, of New-York; Secretary—C. W. Underhill, of Hamilton; Treasurer—Prof. Taylor, of Hamilton; Vice-Presidents—The Rev. A. C. Osborne, Massachusetts; the Hon. D. P. Baldwin, LL. D., Indiana; the Rev. D. C. Potter, New-York; the Rev. E. O. Hovey, New-Jersey.

GRADUATES AT BORDENTOWN.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 17.—The exercises of the twenty-eighth annual Commencement of the Bordentown Female College, the Rev. William C. Bowen, President, were closed here to-day. The following are the graduates of the Class of '80: Misses Lillian Ayers, New-Jersey; Anna May Atwater, Pennsylvania; Sallie F. Chambers, New-Jersey; Clara A. Harvey, New-York; Anna B. Hubbard, Maryland; Georgie Lott, New-York, and Josephine E. Souder, New-Jersey.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The appointments for Commencement Week of the College of the City of New-York are as follows: This evening, in the college chapel, the Kelly prize debate; on Sunday evening, in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, the Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. Robert Collyer; on Monday evening, in Booth's Theatre, prize speaking; on Thursday evening, in Booth's Theatre, Commencement; on Friday evening, in the college building, annual Alumni meeting.

CORNELL'S GRADUATING CLASS.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—At the annual Commencement of Cornell University to-day, a class of 78, including 10 ladies, was graduated. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and acting President Russell. A dispatch from President White, expressive of his good wishes and continued interest in the university, was also read. The entering class promises to equal, if not exceed, in numbers those of preceding years.

BROWN'S NEW TRUSTEES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—The Corporation of Brown University held a meeting to-day, and elected as Trustees to fill vacancies the Rev. Edward Judson, of Orange, N. J., and J. H. Walker, Esq., of Worcester, Mass.

RATIFYING THE NOMINATIONS.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS OF CITY REPUBLICANS.

At the meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening in Concordia Hall, Avenue A, Henry H. Haight presiding, W. H. Lockwood moved a series of resolutions approving of the Chicago platform, and pledging the support of the Republican Party in the Tenth District to Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Albert Stickler seconded the nomination in a vigorous speech. The nomination of Garfield, he said, was one that would commend itself heartily to every working man, as the candidate was one of those men who had known what toil was, and had risen by industry and study to the proud place he now occupies. Capt. John Lalor spoke very warmly for Gen. Arthur as a candidate of whom Republicans in this City had great reason to be proud. Mr. Julius Harberger alluded to the part taken by Senator Conkling and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., in endeavoring to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant, and the names of all these persons were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. James Duncan spoke next at some length, and was followed by Justice Patterson. He said he had every confidence in the Republican Party in the district, and it would seem that it could do creditable service, united as it is, in support of the candidates. He felt convinced that the Republican candidates would be elected, for the country is not ready to trust the Democratic Congress, controlled by a caucus of rebel Brigadiers, to take charge of the affairs of the country. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Garfield and Arthur.

An adjourned meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District was held at No. 107 West Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, to complete the organization begun last Saturday. Mr. Samuel G. Acton presided, and appointed the following Executive Committee: Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Henry A. Beattie, Henry T. Cleveland, Philip Backus, Daniel Morrison, Titus O. Ostrander, Merritt Wickham, Philip Corrigan, William H. Fitch, Alton F. Mann, David Milliken, Benjamin J. Levy, James Gilchrist, E. C. Lesseur, and Richard Babcock. After the members had signed the roll, a few brief addresses were made. Mr. James W. Hawes expressed his pleasure at the unanimity with which the Presidential nominations had everywhere been received. He thought the Republican Party was much better equipped than it was four years ago, when thousands of Republicans were misled by Tilden's "Reform" cry into casting their ballots for the Democratic candidate. Mr. Merritt Wickham said he had never seen such a formidable array of campaign clubs so early in the canvass, and thought it augured well for the success of the Republican ticket. He did not expect the Republicans would get an Electoral vote below "Mason and Dixon's line," but he felt sure that New-Jersey, which had hitherto been a doubtful State, would "wheel into line" next Fall and cast her Electoral vote for Garfield and Arthur. President Acton said he was coming to the front for the first time in four years, and should work heartily for Garfield and Arthur. He had been tied down by the orders of President Hayes, his superior officer, because he was an office-holder. Addresses were also made by Robert Ray Hamilton and Dr. Murphy.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last evening in the hall at Fifth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, Jacob Hess in the chair. The Hon. William A. Darling offered resolutions in which Gen. Garfield was spoken of as a true and stalwart Republican, a brave and fearless soldier, a devoted and unselfish patriot, and a brilliant and wise statesman, worthy in every respect of the suffrage of the American people. Gen. Arthur, the candidate for Vice-President, was hailed as a fitting companion for the chosen leader of the party. The resolutions were received with loud applause, and were unanimously adopted. Among the speakers of the evening were Elihu Root, Philip Frankenheimer, Major Bullard, and J. Millward. Resolutions were also passed expressing the grief of the association at the death of ex-Mayor George Opdyke, who was one of its members.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, and organized a Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club with the following named officers: President, Asa S. Bennett; Vice-Presidents, William P. Coilis and Louis Heim; Treasurer, Max Auerbach; Secretary, Isaac L. Gensler. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago nominations and eulogizing the candidates, and speeches were made by ex-Aldermen Chester H. Southworth and Gen. Henderson Moore, of Virginia.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 17.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following proceedings were had: No. 302—Edward D. Jones et al., appellants, vs. John D. Burchell, respondent; argued by E. H. Benn for appellants and Osborn E. Bright for respondent. No. 86—A. Perry Harrington et al., respondents, vs. William Clark, appellant; submitted. No. 96—Herkimer S. McCombs, respondent, vs. Darius Allen et al., appellants; argued by E. F. Bullard for appellants and John B. Green for respondents. No. 246—John W. Tift et al., appellants, vs. City of Buffalo, respondent; argued by George Wadsworth for appellants and F. A. Mattison for respondent.

ORDER.

In the Court of Appeals June 17, 1880, it is ordered: That the causes hereinafter named, because of division of opinion among the members of the court who could take part in the final consideration of them, be restored to the calendar in the order which they had when first argued, and that a reargument of them be heard: George W. Nicholas et al., appellants, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents; Nathaniel J. Wyeth, appellant, vs. Thomas Braniff, respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Friday June 18: Nos. 545, 280, 347, 188.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE SCIENCE OF POETRY.

THE SCIENCE OF ENGLISH VERSE. By SIDNEY LANIER. 1880. pp. 315. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

The author of this book displays a very thorough acquaintance with his subject and of all the literature which bears upon it. He has evidently a delicate ear and a fine musical organization, which is a great help to the study of prosody; and his taste and judgment, both in poetry and in music, are evidently superior. Thus fitted for his task, he has done his work in a very careful, conscientious, and systematic way; and the result is a book which must take and keep at least a respectable place in its department of literature. And yet, from our point of view, the last chapter in the volume is its best; and is the best for this reason: it is a confession that all its predecessors are of no real worth in teaching the science of English verse; because there is no science of English verse.

The truth is that we are somewhat in danger of being "scienced" to death. We are already "scienced" out of all reason. Because real science is so good a thing in itself, and has accomplished so much within the last 30 years, and has seemed to have accomplished so much more, the words "science" and "scientific" have come into such common and such really senseless use that they are, if not cant, at least cantish. The defect in Mr. Lanier's admirably written book is inherent in its subject. There is no such thing as a science of English verse. Poetry in all its departments is an art, not a science. And chiefly is this true in regard to its form. Verse, like music, to which it is often compared, to which Mr. Lanier himself constantly compares it, is not formed according to any scientific scheme. There is no science of music. Many people talk of scientific music, meaning thereby such music as Bach's, Mozart's, or Beethoven's. They might as well call the "Venus of Milo" or *potage à la reine* scientific. There is no more science in Mozart's quartet in C, or Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, than there is in "Home, Sweet Home," or in "The Last Rose of Summer;" but there is a great deal more art, and art of an immeasurably higher kind. But underneath the art of music lies the science of acoustics, in conformity to the laws of which the harmonies of modern music move. The diatonic scale is capable of mathematical analysis. Now, verse has not even such a foundation. It knows no law; it depends upon nothing but the feeling and the will of the poet. If he chooses to give his song a form and a rhythm entirely unknown before, and wholly at variance with the canons of criticism, he may do so, and if he pleases the world's ear, he has attained his end, and may scoff at critics and their canons, and the critics must begin to make new canons. With regard to the sense of what he says or sings, he is limited by usage in the language in which he writes and by the laws of reason; but his versification is free from any like, or even any less, restraint. In that he is a law unto himself. The contrary notion has had various queer results, the last and the queerest of which is "a branch of poetic science," to use Mr. Lanier's phrase, which has been treated by a Prof. Sylvester, and which he calls the "Phonetic Syzygy." To what desperate straits must a man be reduced who cannot treat of the laws of verse without involving himself in the phonetic syzygy! Prof. Sylvester repeats a story which Miss Mitford tells in one of her letters, of a traveling poetess who asked her for a book of rules on poetry, at which Miss Mitford naturally expresses wonder. Prof. Sylvester says that the wonder should rather have been at no such book existing in the English language. This is what might be expected from a man who wrote a book upon the laws of verse which was mainly devoted to the exposition of the phonetic syzygy. Of what conceivable value would a book of rules on poetry be? Would it help any one to be a poet? No one who has even the slightest knowledge of the subject will maintain that it would. Poets make poems from which grammarians and prosodians and rhetoricians extract what they call laws, and these laws the real poets at their will set utterly at naught. And what would poetry be worth that was written according to rule? Would a book of rules on poetry help any one to enjoy it—make Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton any more the delight of the world than they are now? We are sure that neither Prof. Sylvester nor Mr. Sidney Lanier believes that it would. Of what conceivable value, then, would such a book be? Of what possible use or interest, except as a guide in analytic criticism?

The futility of this sort of critical writing is shown by the proposition with which Mr. Lanier sets forth in the beginning of his first chapter. He says that when verse "is repeated aloud, it impresses itself upon the ear as verse only by means of certain relations among its component words considered purely as sounds, without reference to their associated ideas." And after elaborating this, and proving it to a supposed doubter, he says: "But a much more sweeping proposition is true. If we advance from the case of formal poetry repeated aloud to that of formal poetry silently perused by the eye of a reader, a slight examination will show the proposition good that here, as before, verse is still a specially related sound." And this is elaborated until we are told, on the next page, that, "In short, when we hear verse, we *hear* a set of relations between sounds; when we silently read verse, we see that which brings to us a set of relations between sounds; when we imagine verse, we imagine a set of relations between sounds." Surely this is mere solemn superfluity. No one who has enough sense and knowledge to read a book of criticism at all needs to be told that.

> "High diddle diddle, a cat and a fiddle;
> The cow jumped over the moon.
> The little dog laughed to see such sport,
> And the dish ran away with the spoon,"

is just as good verse—that is, as perfectly rythmical and as perfect in rhyme—as anything that Spenser or Shakespeare or Shelley or Swinburne ever wrote. And it might be added that it has about as much meaning involved in its perfect rythm and rhyme as is found in not a few of the effusions of the last-named master of the melody of English verse. Verse, sheer verse, exclusive of poetical thought, is merely rhythm and agreeable conformity of sound, whether that conformity consists in rhyme or in alliteration or in such an undefined relation of sound to rhythm as exists in blank verse. No one who ever read and enjoyed ten lines of poetry needs to be told this. In the telling it Mr. Lanier has not been guilty of any peculiar superfluousness. He has merely furnished a new example of a kind of "scientific" treatment of a wide range of subjects which is now very common, and which consists chiefly in taking up obvious facts and setting them forth in precise and formal language, and then "grouping" them according to a system which may or may not have relations to their essential qualities, and giving them names.

In pursuance of this method of treatment, Mr. Lanier goes on to develop this momentous principle that "verse is a phenomenon of sound" until he reaches a point where he says "we can profitably inquire as to the precise differentiation between the two species of the art of sound—music and verse." It would seem that a man's time might be much more profitably and pleasantly employed than in telling or in reading about the difference between music and verse, which no one who can understand and enjoy music and verse needs to be told, and it would also seem that if the difference must be told, it is simply that music is a rhythmical and pleasure-giving arrangement of the notes of the diatonic scale, and that verse is a rhythmical and pleasure-giving arrangement of words. But no, Mr. Lanier goes on and elaborates, and differentiates, and generalizes, and co-ordinates, and finally announces with much formality, and in separate paragraphs, whereof the top line eminently overhangs the others, and whereof the conclusion takes the form of capitals, that—

"When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune, and tone color are suggested to the ear by a series of *musical sounds*, the result is—MUSIC.

"When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune, and tone color are suggested to the ear by a series of *spoken words*, the result is—VERSE."

That is, in simple phrase, a rhythmical arrangement of musical sounds is music, and a rhythmical arrangement of words is verse! In the name of the Prophet—figs!

Of course, Mr. Lanier soon begins to arrange his verses and his rhythms in groups; for this sort of science and criticism always runs to grouping, and we are told, for example, that the fifth order of groups is the stanza, and that in Ophelia's song—

> "How should I your true love know
> From another one?
> By his cockle hat and staff
> And his sandal shoon,

"is a group of four line groups marked off by a distinct rest from the next similar group,

> "He is dead and gone, lady,
> He is dead and gone;
> At his head a grass green turf,
> At his heels a stone."

"These groups," we are told, "being always of four lines each, can thus be compared by the ear, stanza with stanza; and their size—larger than the line and smaller than the poem—suggests their classification as a fifth order of rhythm." And what if they are classified as a fifth order of rhythm? What good end is reached? What help, or light, does it give to writer or reader? What does it teach us about poetry, or about anything else in the realms of mind or of matter? And this solemn setting forth that the stanza is larger than the line and smaller than the poem—is it not exquisitely ludicrous? Finally we come to "The relative duration of each primary unit or individual verse sound," (which the base vulgar do call a syllable,) "constituting what may be scientifically termed the first order of rhythm and what is commonly termed quantity;" then to "the relative duration of each secondary unit," &c., &c., which is rhythm; and so we go on to the relative durations of the tertiary unit, the phrase, alliterative group, or emphatic word group; the relative duration of the fourth order unit, the line, which is metre; the relative duration of the fifth order unit, the stanza, and "the final rhythmic group, the poem."

We cannot but pronounce this mere elaborate trifling. Such science as this is mere pedantry and precision; precision for precision's sake. It teaches nothing; it arrives at the reason of nothing; it gives no one a new or a better mastery of anything. No man is a bit the wiser or the better for it, or knows in the slightest degree any more of the subject in hand because of this "scientific" treatment of it. One of the wisest sayings ever uttered is Butler's that:

> "All a rhetorician's rules
> Do nothing but to name his tools."

And the sort of rules to which Mr. Lanier introduces us do not even name his tools, for the tools are already named. Nothing could be more barren than this sort of so-called science. This classification, accepted as classification if it must be, is made the basis of a minute examination of English rhythm in the six following chapters. Musical rhythm is made the standard of comparison, and the author freely uses musical notation and the marks of musical time. He says much that is true, but, in our judgment, nothing that is really of any value. We see that he has a sensitive musical and poetical organization and a great deal of patience, but we see little else. *Vanitas vanitatum!*

We heartily wish that we could have taken another view of this conscientious and thorough work of a writer who constantly shows himself the possessor of unusual gifts and acquirements. His knowledge of English poetry is wide; his judgment is discriminating; his taste is unexceptionally good; it is of the higher order. Nor are his accomplishments confined to literature. He is evidently, if not a musician, one who is capable of the highest musical enjoyment. His style, excepting an occasional Americanism, is good—clear and pleasing. Finally, he has the ability to see things as they are. In his last chapter, which we have already mentioned, he says in the first half of a sentence: "For the artist in verse there is no law: the perception and love of beauty constitute the whole outfit." Why, then, did he write this book? The answer is given in the conclusion of the sentence, "and what is herein set forth is to be taken merely as enlarging that perception and exalting that love." On the contrary, in our judgment, such treatment of such a subject narrows the perception of beauty and debases the feeling for it. For the treatment is pedantic; and pedantry always narrows and debases.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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POMPTON'S DEBT TO THE COOPER UNION.

In 1869 Pompton Township, Passaic County, N. J., issued $100,000 of bonds, which were exchanged for $100,000 of income bonds of the Montclair Railway, to aid the building of the road through the township. The township bonds were bought by the Cooper Union, of New-York, and were held as part of the permanent fund of the Union. But the township had expected that the interest on the railroad bonds would meet the interest on the town bonds, and when the expectation failed of realization, and not a dollar was received from the road, the citizens of the township sought to evade the payment of the debt which had so unexpectedly become a great burden on their property, to the extent of one-fifth of the taxable valuation of the township. The validity of the bonds was contested, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the validity of such of the bonds as had matured. Several meetings of the inhabitants have been held this month to consider what to do about the matter. The Cooper Union has proposed to take $12,500 in money which the township has accumulated for the purpose. This would leave a balance of $151,749 90 principal and interest and costs of suit. The Union proposed to accept a 5 per cent. bond for this, the township to establish a sinking fund for its payment, the Union meanwhile to hold the old bonds and the judgment against the township as collateral until the extinguishment of the existing debt; when $125,000 shall be paid off the Union will cancel the whole debt. The citizens met again on Wednesday, and voted in favor of offering the Cooper Union the $12,500 cash on hand and $140,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, to be redeemable at the option of the township, the Union to deliver up the old bonds.

THE ARMY-WORM'S MARCH.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 17.—The army-worm is reported in Whitehall, this county, and Nazareth, Northampton County, where large fields of grass and rye have been destroyed by the pest.

QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC

THE MANY CHARMS OF VENICE.

EVIDENCE OF REVIVING COMMERCE—ST. MARK'S AND THE DUCAL PALACE—GONDOLAS AND GONDOLIERS—THE VENETIAN PASSION FOR COLOR.

VENICE, May 23.—As I have looked from my window across the Grand Canal and the Canal of the Giudecca during the last fortnight many a large sea-going steamer has come and gone. I have not looked at the statistics, (Heaven forbid that one should look at statistics in Venice,) but to all appearance the commerce of the place is looking up. I am told that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers come here now, and the Cunarders. Then, there are the regular line to Trieste, and many other large steam-ships, both Italian and English. How is all this destined to affect the delightful old Venice, dear to painters and tourists? Not unfavorably, I hope. The city is a wonderful patch-work already, and has been so from the first. From the day when the fugitives built their first church on the Island of Torcello, (or elsewhere, for the antiquaries differ,) all through the glorious times of the Republic, Venice has been ready to give a home and a new significance and beauty to the riches and the art of all lands. The cathedrals of other cities have been built and adorned on the spots where they have risen. At most, a wandering artist, a foreign-taught architect, have contributed an idea brought from afar to labors whose result was to be seen on the spot where it was produced. But in the glorious Church of St. Mark are combined the arts of many centuries and of many lands. The walls shine with foreign marbles, the pillars were hewn for the temples of strange gods, the carvings were wrought on distant shores, and are fitted into places of which their makers never dreamed. As the Venetian conquerors had no scruples in bringing home the spoils of the conquered, so the Venetian architects were deterred by no false canon of taste from using all that was beautiful, wherever made, to adorn the home of the conqueror. St. Mark had given his worshipers the victory, to St. Mark should the most precious tribute of the conquered be paid.

But it is not in her great church alone that the cosmopolitan character of Venice is shown. The crumbling palaces which line the canals have architectural features that are not Italian and are stained in colors that are not European. And if the returning commerce of Venice did no other service, we might at least be grateful to her for the Oriental sailors, with their dark faces and bright clothes, whom she scatters about the great square and the neighboring water-side. In most European cities such strange forms seem out of place. Here they appear entirely appropriate, and remind one of Othello. It is this wonderful variety which makes the first and ever-returning charm of Venice. The gorgeousness of the East and the seriousness of Western Christianity meet under the gilded domes of St. Mark's. As one gazes up from the inlaid pavement one seems to look into a roof of beaten gold, on which are painted the majestic figures of saints and angels, while crowning all, the Saviour of Mankind blesses and warns the Christian. The nature of the mosaic work has rounded the angles of the architecture, giving an appearance of hammered metal rather than of chiseled stone. There is enough of the oldest work to give a character to the whole, and to afford an opportunity for unending study. The restored work, though often unworthy, hardly detracts from the general effect. Many lovers of Venice protest against all restoration, and there is no doubt that here to mend has often been to injure, sometimes to spoil. Yet it seems to me that people have been too ready to blame the Italians for their attempts at restoration. Even in a city not entirely built on piles a continual process of repair is necessary if all is not to fall into a heap of ruins. In Venice, where many of the principal buildings lean at angles that look most dangerous, and where hardly a church tower stands plumb, continual repairs must be peculiarly necessary. What wonder if the zeal of restorers has sometimes led them too far?

We pass from St. Mark's into the adjoining ducal palace. Other sovereigns have thought themselves fortunate in being able to hang a few masterpieces on their walls. The Doges could employ Titian and Veronese and Tintoretto as their house decorators. Wall after wall, ceiling after ceiling, glow with the works of the greatest masters of color and of drawing. Glory is given, first, to the Madonna, then to crowned and personified Venice, lastly, to the long line of her rulers. Their portraits adorn the frieze of one of the largest halls, with one break, where on a black curtain is painted the name of Marino Faliero, "executed for his crimes." How many of those venerable Doges have sins as black to answer for? They must, in the main, have served Venice well, however. Under their rule she grew from a settlement of fugitives to be the mistress of the seas, the first maritime power of Christendom. Her chiefs are mostly forgotten now, but they held a large enough place in the eyes of the world in their own day. Nothing is more striking here than the number of palaces. It is not merely on the great canal, but in the smaller streets, both those of land and those of the water, that they abound. As one passes along the little canals, where three gondolas can hardly pass abreast, one is astonished at the sight of lordly houses, perhaps with marble steps and window frames, perhaps all built of marble. Forgotten sculptors have enriched them with effigies of the Madonna or of St. George. Forgotten beauties have smiled from their windows on amorous cavaliers. Forgotten Senators, in velvet robes, have stepped into gondolas at their doors and been silently paddled to forgotten councils that have influenced the history of Europe.

I know but two kinds of locomotion in cities that are delightful for their own sakes. The first of the two is experienced by most Americans within a few days of their landing in the old world. It is a drive in a London hansom. You thread the narrow streets at break-neck speed, wondering as much at the skill of your driver as at the rush and bustle that surrounds you. The skill of a Venetian gondolier is as extraordinary as that of the London cabman, and every other advantage is surely on the side of the former. For here is no jolting, no dust, no mud, no smoke. Here are no sordid houses, but dingy palaces, majestic even in their decay. The sharp corners are turned with a few strokes of the long paddle. The gondolas never bump and seldom graze. I have admired Indian guides as they managed a birch canoe, but that was but clumsy work beside the delicate steering of the gondolier in these narrow water-lanes. Indeed, I can never understand why the Venetians were not all drowned long ago. I have repeatedly seen four or five boys all standing, paddling, or sky-larking in what looked like nothing more than a small flat-bottomed punt. It is pleasant in the canals all the morning. It is still more beautiful on the broad lagoon in the afternoon. The Venetian fishermen stain their sails yellow, red, or green, with broad bands, masses of color, stars, or figures. These bright sails glide about the lagoon or the larger canals, and are equally beautiful whether seen against the blue sky, the green islands, or the variegated buildings. For color has run wild in Venice. Brick, stucco, or marble, every edifice has acquired a hue either soft or brilliant. The Moorish warehouse that has its whole façade covered with pictures in mosaic on a gold ground does not look incongruously gaudy among the many tints of the Grand Canal. Whoever has been able to get a piece of old bas-relief, or of red, blue, or green marble, has simply built it into the front of his house, making it an architectural feature if convenient, otherwise simply building it in. Whoever had no precious marble has built of brick, covered the brick with stucco and the stucco with bright paint. Then Time has lent a hand. He has softened and subdued all these glowing tints and brought them into harmony. In 1505 the German merchants wanted to build themselves a warehouse on the Grand Canal. The Seignory refused to allow them to use marble, so they employed Giorgione and Titian to paint their house-fronts for them. The frescoes have almost disappeared, but the spirit that led to their painting has left more than a trace in Venice.

Houses that have been lived in by famous people abound. Napoleon, who has left his mark all over Europe, has left a palace and public garden to the Venetians. The houses of Catherine Cornaro and of Bianca Capello may be seen. Those of Othello and of Cassio and of Shylock are pointed out. I believe the original pillow of the Moor might be found on inquiry in the shop of any of the innumerable enterprising dealers in antiquities. But Venice needs no fictitious help to make her interesting. For 1,100 years she sat on her island throne unimpeded, and only fell before the greatest of modern conquerors. For two generations she was the unwilling subject of Austria. She still venerates the tomb of Manin, the dictator, who for a short time, in 1848 and 1849, gave her back her independence and her republican Government. She still honors the dead King to whom she owes her liberty and her union with Italy. The Suez Canal has partly restored her prosperity. Once more she may be Queen of the Adriatic. She has never ceased to be one of the most beautiful of cities.

A LIFE'S SAVINGS LOST.

HOW AN ITALIAN CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WAS SWINDLED IN PARIS.

Among the 303 steerage passengers landed at Castle Garden from the steamer Canada, from Havre, on Wednesday, was a man who came ashore crying and seemingly heart-broken. His unusual appearance attracted the notice of the Garden authorities, and in reply to Superintendent Jackson's questions the forlorn man told how he had been robbed of $8,800 by confidence operators in Paris. He gave his name as John Tenase, an Italian by birth, but a citizen of the United States. He came to America 28 years ago, and in 1860 went to Colorado, where he became a cattle raiser, and made some money. This he invested in a farm, and was very successful. Last Winter it occurred to him that if he should turn all his property into money he could go back and spend the rest of his life in his native country, living on the interest of his money. In May last he sold his farm and other property, and started for Italy with his wife and five children and a brother. On reaching this City he purchased his passage tickets, and with the rest of his money bought a draft for $8,800, his entire fortune, on the firm of Munroe & Co., Paris. Tenase sailed on a White Star steamer, and during the voyage his children were taken sick with the measles. This compelled him to remain two weeks in Liverpool while his children were getting well in a private hospital. Tenase and his wife put up in a boarding-house. His brother hurried on to Italy. Two days before Tenase left Liverpool he met in his boarding-house a man who claimed to be an Italian, also returning home from America. The two naturally associated together, and the new friend accompanied the Tenase family to London. On the train a second Italian introduced himself to the party, saying he had been to Liverpool to collect some money, and was returning to Paris with it. He attached himself to the party and traveled with them, both he and the other stranger paying particular attention to the children. Arrived in Paris, the three men strolled out for a walk, during which Tenase drew the $8,800 on his draft. Soon after drawing the money, and while they were strolling about the city, an apparently crazy Italian stepped up to the party, and after asking if they were not Italians, expressed his joy in the most exaggerated manner at meeting fellow-countrymen. The new comer followed the men, throwing gold coin at them, telling them to keep it, and acting his part so successfully that Tenase was thoroughly convinced the man was a lunatic. In the meantime, the other Italians had warned Tenase that he ought not to risk his money by carrying it about with him, and urged him to return to the hotel and leave it with the clerk for safe keeping. One of them carried a small sachel, and Tenase was induced to put his money in it. Returning to the hotel, the sachel was handed to the clerk, one of the men first opening it and reaching in his hand "to make sure that the money was there all right." Then the four men resumed their walk, ate lunch together, and drank some wine. In some way which Tenase cannot explain, his companions gradually dropped off, until he was left alone before he realized it. Then he went back to his hotel, got the sachel, and took it to his room. He waited for the other men to come, and did not open the sachel until the next morning. His money, of course, was gone. Tenase told his story to the American Consul in Paris, and the latter offered either to send the victim and his family back to America, or to forward them to Italy. Tenase chose to return, thinking, he says, that if he had got to begin life over again it had better be done in Colorado, where he has lived so long. After hearing his story the Commissioners of Emigration sent Tenase to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. He returned to the Garden yesterday, saying that the Commissioners had told him to call on them again on Monday. He is anxious to get back to Colorado, but is entirely without the means to do so.

About a year ago an Alsatian immigrant, named George Schauer, was swindled out of $6,000 in coin in a similar manner by confidence men in this City, and the Castle Garden authorities believe Tenase has suffered at the hands of the same thieves. In Schauer's case the thieves substituted rolls of lead for the packages of coin.

THE QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.

A FINE EXHIBITION BY THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The June exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society opened yesterday on the fair grounds at Mineola. George Lucas, gardener for S. L. M. Barlow, of Glen Cove, takes the first premium for cut flowers, his exhibit being one of the best ever given here. William H. Burgess, also of Glen Cove, has first premium for roses, his display of Mareschal Neils being particularly admired. Lucas has a specimen of the night blooming cereus blossoms, the curious pitcher plant, and other very rare varieties of tropical flowers, and Burgess has an extensive display of sweet Williams. Next to these on the circular stand, in the centre of the main exhibition hall, is Albert Benz, of Little Neck, with a show of pansies in great variety, and of exquisite tints, neatly worked in a border of smilax. Mr. Benz also has a handsome collection of other cut flowers; and so have Halleck, Son & Thorpe, of Queens, including lilies, gladioli, some extraordinary bloom of geraniums, &c. Besides the miscellaneous collection of greenhouse plants, the display of ferns and ornamental foliage plants is very large and superior. It includes a splendid specimen of the pomegranate in bloom. R. P. Jeffreys & Son, of Smithville South, have the first premium for specimen of landscape gardening. The show of strawberries would doubtless have been better had it not been for the hot and dry weather in May, which pushed the fruit forward and ripened it prematurely. R. P. Roe, of Cornwall on the Hudson, has over a hundred varieties, and Dr. Helamer, of New-Castle, makes a creditable exhibit. George Callow, of Jamaica, takes first premium for the best four quarts—the first picking of a late variety propagated by him in field culture. He calls it the "Parry," and it is of extraordinary size. M. R. Grace, of Great Neck, shows 18 varieties. Among the hot-house fruits are grapes, figs, pine-apples, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, &c., and there is a respectable showing of small fruits from out-of-doors. George Lucas has first premium for hot-house grapes—five varieties, including some splendid Muscats and black Hamburgs. Townsend D. Cock's gardener also made a fine showing. In the early vegetable department the largest and best variety was exhibited by P. C. Barnum, and next by Thomas Messenger, of Great Neck. There are also a great variety of handsome specimens in single exhibits. On the lawn to the west of the exhibition building are agricultural implements and fertilizers, some of the latter of "fragrance" more pungent than pleasant.

An exhibition of bicycle riding was given on the half-mile track in the afternoon, for which there were about a dozen entries. The awards of gold medals will be made to-day. The fair will close to-day. Five horse contests will take place on the track, and there will be hurdle racing by the Essex Hunt, besides other novel attractions.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

In 1874 the Commissioners of Emigration gave the various trunk lines of railroads permission to employ agents in the rotunda at Castle Garden to sell tickets to immigrants. The permission was given under an agreement by the companies that they would equally divide the business with each other. For some time past the railroad companies have failed to keep the terms of this agreement, and loud complaints of the strife and competition between them, together with cutting of rates, have come to the ears of the Commissioners. Another evil complained of is the growing practice of the companies of allowing agents in foreign ports to sell immigrants orders for tickets on the agents at Castle Garden. Under this system the immigrants are taken, to a large extent, out of the hands of the Commissioners here, while there have been numerous complaints of overcharging on the part of the foreign agents. The Commissioners met yesterday and resolved to send a letter to the railroad companies remonstrating against the present condition of things, and warning them that it must be remedied if they wish to retain their present privileges in the Garden. Another serious evil brought to the attention of the Commissioners was the fact that a large number of the employes of Castle Garden have been detected in receiving commissions from railroad companies, boarding-house-keepers, &c., for such business as the employes could throw in their way. The Commissioners notified all employes yesterday that any one caught receiving commissions in the future would be at once discharged.

WALKING-STICKS.

From the London Globe.

Walking-sticks for ladies, so we are told by an oracle of fashion, are coming into favor again. Thus does the whirligig of time bring round his revenge for a discarded custom. The Empress Eugenie made the carrying of canes fashionable for her sex during the gay days of the second Empire. But back in another century we find the women as appreciative of the walking-stick as ever was

> "Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
> And the nice conduct of a clouded cane."

Ladies advanced in life walked with a staff between five and six feet in height, taper and slender in substance, turned over at the upper end in the manner of a shepherd's crook, and "twisted throughout the whole extent." Sometimes these wands were formed of a pale-green glass, but oftener of wood, ivory, or whalebone. A writer of 1768, speaking of the most fashionable sticks of this period, says: "Do not some of us strut about with walking-sticks as long as hickory poles, or else with a yard of varnished cane scraped taper, and bound at one end with a waxed thread, and the other tipped with a neat ivory head as big as a silver penny?" It is, indeed, as an appurtenance of fashion more than as an appendage of personal utility that we regard the walking-sticks of modern times, though in all ages man has made the cane of the forest contribute to his support under weariness and old age.

A STORY OF THE CATARACT

NIAGARA FALLS DRY FOR A DAY.

THE DOCUMENTS THAT THE RIGHT REV. DR. FULLER, LORD BISHOP OF NIAGARA, ADDUCES TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS STATEMENT.

HAMILTON, Ontario, June 9.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In the month of March last I delivered in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, a lecture entitled "Upper Canada as It Was Fifty Years Ago, and Ontario as It Now Is;" and, in the course of my lecture, I spoke of the great difficulty of constructing the International Bridge between Buffalo and the Canada side opposite to that city on account of the great current of water running at times down the Niagara River, where the waters are driven by strong westerly winds down Lake Erie, whereas the quantity of water running down the river is very much diminished when the winds drive up Lake Erie. I then remarked:

"This fact caused an event, 32 years ago this month, of which probably very few of you have ever heard. I refer to the time when the Falls of Niagara were dry for a whole day. That day was the 31st of March, 1848. I did not witness it myself; but I was told of it the next day by my late brother-in-law, Thomas C. Street, Esq., member of Parliament. Happening to go out to his place the next day, he told me that his miller (for he had a grist on the rapids above the falls) knocked at his bedroom door about 5 o'clock in the morning of that day, and told him to get up, as there was no water in the mill-race, and no water in the great river outside of the race. He said that he was startled at the intelligence, and hurried out as soon as he could dress himself, and then saw the river, on the edge of which he had been born 34 years before, dry. After a hurried breakfast he and his youngest daughter (then unmarried) went down about three-quarters of a mile to the precipice itself, over which there was so little water running over that, having provided himself with a strong pole, they started from the Table Rock and walked near the edge of the precipice about one-third of the way toward Goat Island, on the American shore, and, having stuck this pole in a crevice of the rock, and Miss Street having tied her pocket-handkerchief firmly on the top of the pole, they returned. He said that he then turned his view toward the river below the Falls, and saw the water so shallow that immense jagged rocks stood up in such a frightful manner that he shuddered when he thought of his having frequently passed over them in the little Maid of the Mist, (as I often had done.) He then returned toward home, and drove from the Canada shore some one-half mile above the Falls toward Goat Island. When he told me this he reproached himself very much for not having sent out for me, about eight miles distant, but he said that, though he had several times intended doing so, he had each time concluded not to do it, lest, before we could reach the wonderful scene, the waters should have returned to their old courses. Of course, everybody was speaking of the wonderful event when I was out there next day, and I have heard others who witnessed it speak of it since that time." So far can I testify to the evidence of the fact at the time of the occurrence.

Mr. Street's theory was this: That the winds had been blowing down Lake Erie, which is only about 30 feet deep, and rushing a great deal of water from it over the Falls, and suddenly changed and blew this little water (comparatively speaking) up to the western portion of the lake; and that at this juncture the ice on Lake Erie, which had been broken up by these high winds, got jammed in the river between Buffalo and the Canada side, and formed a dam which kept back the waters of Lake Erie a whole day.

Before delivering my lecture I wrote to the Hon. L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, a well-known gentleman of that city, giving Mr. Street's statement, and asking him if he recollected anything about the occurrence, and I have his reply before me as I write this, which is as follows:

BUFFALO, March 11, 1880.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th inst. received. The fact relating to the low water mentioned by Mr. Street as having occurred at Niagara Falls, I well recollect, although I have no precise data as to the month or year in which it occurred. It was so remarkable as to be noticed in Buffalo newspapers. Nor do I recollect whether the subsidence of the river waters was caused by a dam of ice at the outlet of Lake Erie or by a strong east wind, which sometimes, by blowing the water up the lake, makes very low water in the river for many hours. I knew Mr. Street personally very well, and should have entire credence in any statement he should make of his own knowledge. That Mr. Street could have driven his horse for several hundred feet into the bare bed of the river on the Canada side I have no doubt. I have lived in Buffalo 58 years, have witnessed so many extraordinary fluctuations in the levels of the lake and river that I have perfect confidence in the late Mr. Street's account of the fact you name. He was a gentleman of such accurate statement that no one knowing him could doubt any one that he should seriously make. Most truly and respectfully yours, L. F. ALLEN.

Since the delivery of my lecture in March last, a short synopsis of it was published in our local papers. Among other things given in my lecture, this fact of "the Falls of Niagara having been dry for a whole day," was mentioned; and, shortly afterward, a slip from your paper was handed to me, in my son's office in this city, in which was stated the fact that I had made such a statement in a recently delivered lecture, and your editor stated that "Some rumors had been afloat at times regarding this matter," but that he looked upon it as "rather a fishy story." When this was read to me in my son's office, a man of the name of John B. Smythe, happened to be in the office at the time. On hearing the slip read from your paper, he said, "There is nothing fishy about that story, for I witnessed the thing myself." He promised to give me a proof of the fact, taken before a notary public (as our laws forbid taking oath in such cases, but allow a person to make a statutory declaration.) Unfortunately, however, he has been ill, and has not been able to attend to it. However, I am enabled to send you two "declarations"—one from an aged gentleman, Mr. Harry Bond, of Chippewa, and the other from a leading gentleman in the place, a Justice of the Peace and a notary public, and a person doing an extensive business as a tanner. Mr. Bond's declaration is as follows:

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

County of Welland, to wit: I, Henry Bond, of the Village of Chippewa, in the County of Welland, blacksmith, do solemnly declare that I well remember the occurrence of there having been a day during which so little water was running in the Niagara River that but a small stream was flowing over the Falls of Niagara during that day. It happened on or about the 31st day of March, A. D. 1848; and I remember riding on horseback from below the flouring mills and cloth factory of the late Thomas C. Street, Esq., out into the bed of the river, and so on down outside Cedar Island to Table Rock. Further up the river, at the Village of Chippewa, where the Welland River empties into the Niagara, there was so little water running that the Welland was nearly dry, only a very little stream running in the centre. I recollect a number of old gun-barrels having been found in the bed of the Welland River at its junction with the Niagara River, supposed to have been thrown into the river during the war of 1812. HENRY BOND.

And I make this declaration conscientiously, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty-seventh year of her Majesty's reign, instituted an "Act for the suppression of voluntary extra-judicial oaths." Declared before me, at Chippewa, in the County of Welland, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1880.

J. F. MACKLAN, Notary Public.

The second declaration is as follows:

County of Welland, to wit: I, James Francis Macklan, of the Village of Chippewa, in the County of Welland, Province of Ontario, notary public and Justice of the Peace, do solemnly declare that, about the 31st day of March, A. D. 1848, the waters of the Niagara River were so low that comparatively little was flowing over the Falls for a whole day. I well remember a flag which was fixed upon a short staff and planted far out from "Table Rock," and very near the brink of the precipice, which appeared to be over one-third of the way across the river, between Table Rock and Goat Island. This flag was placed there by the late Thomas C. Street, Esq., he having walked out to that spot from the Table Rock upon the bed of the river where the waters had previously rushed down in great force. "The phenomenon of the Falls of Niagara running dry," as was the term used in speaking of the occurrence, caused great excitement in the neighborhood at the time.

J. F. MACKLAN,
Notary Public and Justice Peace for County of Welland.

CHIPPEWA, May 17, 1880.

I trust that the above letter and declarations will be sufficient to prove to you that my statement regarding "the Falls of Niagara having been dry" on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1848, is not "a fish story." I have taken all this trouble about this matter, because I consider that this important fact should be better known than it is. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, T. B. FULLER, D. D., D. C. L.

A MISSING MERCHANT TURNS UP.

The disappearance of John W. Behan, dealer in clothing at No. 83½ South-street, on May 8, caused much alarm among his relatives and friends, who feared that he had either met with foul play or had been drowned. He has, however, turned up all right. He claims that he went to Philadelphia and Baltimore to make collections, which proved very unsatisfactory. On account of his disappointment, he imbibed rather freely, and, to his surprise, afterward found himself on board the steam-ship Asia, bound for England. He landed at Liverpool, and took the next steamer home, arriving here a few days ago. In the meantime his manager and several creditors got out attachments against his property, and a considerable quantity of goods was replevined. The first and largest claim was made by Mr. John Crane, his manager, for upward of $7,000, a part of which he alleged he had deposited with his employer, and the balance was for salary due. Mr. Behan denies the claim that Mr. Crane deposited the money with him, and holds that Mr. Crane drew his salary and commissions regularly. Mr. Behan has offered to compromise with his creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, and negotiations are now pending for a settlement. The merchandise debts are about $12,000, and his assets are valued at $3,500.

A MISSING BARK.

The Austrian bark Serug, which sailed from this port for Queenstown on March 19, has not reached her destination. Funch, Edye & Co., her agents in this City, are afraid that she has been lost, although they have some slight hopes of her turning up yet. Her cargo consisted of 46,800 bushels of barley. She was commanded by Capt. Passinovich, and carried a crew of about 12 men. She was built at Trieste in 1870, and at her last survey, which was made at this port before she sailed, the Serug was pronounced seaworthy. She measured 934 tons, and was owned by the Maritime Association of Sabioncello, Austria.

THE SCHAEFER FAMILY TROUBLES.

HOW MRS. SCHAEFER ASSIGNED HER DOWER RIGHT.

Additional testimony was given yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Teresa B. Schaefer against Frederick Schaefer, Edward C. Schaefer, and the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, now on trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The action is to set aside an instrument by which Mrs. Schaefer relinquished her right of dower in the large estate of her husband. She claims that her signature was obtained by fraud, and that she supposed when she signed the deed that it had reference merely to the separation of herself and husband. Mrs. Schaefer was on the stand yesterday, being cross-examined by Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch, of counsel for the defense. She said she did not know she had conveyed away her dower right until months after she had signed the papers. A Mrs. Meehan, whom she did not know then, called upon her, and told her she had heard Mrs. Maximilian Schaefer, the sister-in-law of the plaintiff, say in a butcher's shop that she [the plaintiff] had signed away her dower right. Mrs. Isaac Walton testified that she went with the plaintiff to the office of an attorney named Graber, where Mrs. Schaefer was to sign articles of separation from her husband. Graber produced the papers, and she [the witness] began to read one of them. She reached a part which she could not understand, and asked Graber to explain it. He said it meant merely that Mrs. Schaefer would not interfere with her husband in the execution of his plan to form a stock company. After the articles of separation were signed, Graber produced some more papers. The witness said she asked him what they were, and he answered that they were all right. She was not satisfied with the answer, and told Mrs. Schaefer she ought not to sign them without knowing what they contained. Graber then said they were copies of the articles of separation, and were meant for Mr. Schaefer and the several lawyers in the case. Mrs. Walton declared the papers should be read, whereupon Mr. A. P. Fitch said there was no time to read them. Mrs. Schaefer, therefore, according to the witness, signed the papers without knowing what they contained.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold read an address before the Chicago Bar, on Thursday evening last, upon "The Bar of Early Chicago and the State," in the course of which he said: "I cannot close without saying something of the two great lawyers and statesmen, Lincoln and Douglas, whose names are as household words throughout the Republic. You know that Congress has set apart the old hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol, in which each of the States has the privilege of placing statues of two of her great men. Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York, and several other of the old States, have already placed statues of those of their sons thought most worthy in this old historic room, and it is already appropriately called the Hall of Statues. I suppose the people of Illinois would, by common consent, designate Lincoln and Douglas as the proper persons to be thus commemorated, and I would suggest to our next Legislature to provide that it should be done. The brightest days in the career of Douglas were the last. His conduct toward Lincoln on the day of his inauguration and afterward, was magnanimous, noble and patriotic. His speech at Chicago and at Springfield, a few weeks before his death, was a rallying-cry for the Union and the Constitution, worthy of the highest name in American history. His eloquent words, carried by the press to every section of the Republic, were the means of calling many gallant soldiers to the front. Senator McDougall, his devoted personal friend, arriving from California, and hearing as the pilot came on board the ship off the harbor of New-York, of the death of Douglas, says: 'Before I left home I heard this battle-cry of Douglas resounding over the mountains and valleys of California and far off Oregon.' 'It is a far cry to Lochow,' but the war-cry of Douglas reached there. I do not say that had Douglas lived, President Lincoln would have offered him a high military command, but I do say that the President was very carefully considering the question when death decided it. The name of Douglas is a familiar word in Scottish story, common alike in history, in poetry, and in romance, but among all who have borne it from him, of 'The Bleeding heart,' all the way down, it seems to me the greatest of them all was Stephen Arnold Douglas. It fell to me, as the Representative in Congress from Chicago, the home of Douglas, to make some remarks in the House on the occasion of his death. I attempted to compare Lincoln and Douglas, and to do justice to both. Neither Mrs. Lincoln nor Mrs. Douglas were pleased with what I said. Each expressed to me afterward her astonishment; one that anybody could compare Douglas to her husband, and the other that any one could think for a moment of comparing Lincoln to Douglas! Such was the proud appreciation of her own husband by each, and I honored both for their partiality. In the life of this Nation there have been many great debates. There were great debates in the old Continental Congress on the question of independence and other vital topics; great debates on the Missouri question in 1820-21. The debates between Webster and Hayne, and between Webster and Calhoun, were memorable, but I think the judgment of the future will declare that quite the equal in historic interest to either was the great debate of 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas."

KING ALFONSO AND THE SULTAN.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Interpreted as a symptom of the rapid growth of religious toleration in Spain during the reign of the gallant and amiable young monarch who at present occupies the Spanish throne, the recent bestowal by King Alfonso of the Golden Fleece upon Sultan Abdul Hamid is entitled to the hearty approbation of civilized humanity. The actual Commander of the Faithful is assuredly the first Moslem upon whom this ancient and eminently Catholic order has been conferred by a Spanish sovereign. Indeed it may be doubted that Queen Isabella, the "Reina muy Española," enterprising even to willfulness though she frequently proved herself to be, would have ventured, only 20 years ago, to set her subjects' religious prejudices at defiance by bestowing one of the most venerable and illustrious badges of Christian chivalry upon an infidel potentate. Her son, however, fully cognizant of the progress recently achieved within his realms by mental enlightenment and moral emancipation, has charged an Envoy Extraordinary, the Marquis of Villa Mandilla, with the agreeable duty of conveying the insignia of the Fleece to Constantinople, and of personally investing the Mohammedan Padishah with them upon a day specially to be appointed for that purpose. Ere long the Toison d'Or of Catholic Spain will hang from the neck of the Ottoman Emperor, a co-religionary of the valiant Moors who once conquered two-thirds of the Iberian Peninsula, and caused the military glories of the cross to pale under the fierce light of the victorious crescent. Such illustrations as this of the altered spirit of the age are highly salutary, and deserve the cordial welcome we hasten to accord to them.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.

From the London St. James Gazette.

The streets of London do not, unfortunately, expand with its growth. New streets, it is true, are formed as new houses are built, but the old streets still retain their former proportions, and are often wholly incapable of affording accommodation for the number of carriages which attempt to pass through them simultaneously. Old Bond-street, for instance, at this season of the year, utterly breaks down under the pressure of its traffic. For some hours every afternoon this unfortunate street is completely blocked by a host of carriages, cabs, and other vehicles crammed into it without reference to its limited dimensions. The people in the carriages, to judge by the expression on their faces, seem to be in no hurry to move on. Time to them has no particular value, and when the weather is genial Bond-street with its shops and many interesting associations is by no means an unpleasant place for meditation and repose. It is otherwise with the people in the cab, who are, as a rule, bent on business rather than pleasure, and whose looks denote anxiety and impatience. Sometimes, indeed, they show signs of temper, and make use of language they must in calmer moments deplore. They are to be pitied, for the consequences of missing a train or failing to keep an appointment are often serious. It is, however, not easy to suggest any remedy for the inconvenience they endure. Old Bond-street was built in 1686, when private and public vehicles were comparatively few in number. It was then, no doubt, wide enough for the traffic of the day, but there can be no doubt that it is now, like many other old streets, quite unfit for the requirements of modern London.

STARTLING DISCOVERY IN LONDON.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 5.

A horrible discovery was made on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. Enriquez, No. 130 Harley-street, London, whose family have resided there for nearly a quarter of a century. The butler determined to clear out one of the cellars which extends under the street. In this cellar there is a cistern standing upon four wooden legs, and under this there was an American flour barrel, together with a quantity of other lumber. On attempting to remove this cask, which was supposed to be empty, it was found to contain the remains of a woman, which had been pushed in head foremost, and the legs afterward pressed below the surface. The body, which was in a state of nudity, with the exception of a garter upon the right leg, was very much disfigured, mainly owing to the action of a quantity of quicklime that had been thrown upon it. It is thought that it must have been where it was found at least three years. Immediately on the discovery being made the Police were communicated with, and Mr. Spurgin, the divisional surgeon from Marylebone Lane, was in attendance. The body was afterward removed to the parish mortuary for the purpose of a post-mortem examination being made. In the afternoon the premises were visited by Mr. Howard Vincent, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, who made minute inquiries, but failed to gain any information as to any person being missing from the premises. The cellar was only used for lumber, and was not kept locked or fastended inside in any way. The remains were inspected yesterday morning at Marylebone Work-house by both Dr. Bond and Dr. Spurgin. Two Police officers were also in attendance. From their inspection it transpired that the woman must have been about 40 years of age, slender in make, with dark brown hair. The features are altogether beyond recognition, being terribly decomposed, but a chemise, a pair of drawers, and stockings have been found which may afford the Police some slight clue in the case. The right leg is bent and the hand is clinched. The woman is supposed to have been dead between two and three years.

BUTTER AND ITS IMITATIONS.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Butter holds an almost paramount place in the dietary of modern life. Its value as an article of food and the ready ease with which it can be made available on the briefest notice have brought it into such demand that almost every device which greed or dishonesty could suggest have been brought into play to meet the demand, and adulteration has so far permeated the butter trade that it has become difficult to secure at any price the pure article for the breakfast table. The mixture in the churn by the farmer of old butter with new is a modest and pardonable kind of adulteration compared with many of the compositions which are forced on the market. Some of the mixtures have taken a name of their own, as "oleomargarine," "butterine," and "bosh." Without waiting to discuss the component parts of these articles and the processes by which they arrive at a state to be presented in the market, we may give some idea of the extent of the trade done by mentioning that it was lately given in evidence at Washington, before the Committee of the House of Representatives on Agriculture and Manufactures, that the factory in New-York turns out 40,000 pounds of oleomargarine per day, and there are 11 other such factories in Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities; and New-York port sends out 4,000 tierces of it per month. "Bosh," made of one-third butter and two-thirds animal suet sent from Holland in boxes, at 9d. per pound, has lately been sold in London at the same price—95s. per hundred-weight—as Cork butter. It must be some satisfaction to consumers to know that a better prospect of a purer and cheaper article is dawning upon us. Thanks to the efforts of Canon Bagot and Prof. Baldwin, a stir is being made among the Irish agriculturists to produce a better quality of butter. Prof. Baldwin, some little while ago, sent one of the agricultural students of Glasnevin, who had never made butter before, to the Aylesbury Dairy Farm to learn butter-making, and after he had worked there for six weeks he returned; and a quantity of cream having been divided between him and the regular dairy-maid, it was decided, in the opinion of the best judges in Dublin, that the young man's butter was worth 3d. per pound more than that made by the dairy-maid. But a fresh ray of hope comes from Australia, where butter can be purchased at 8d. per pound. Mr. David Wilson, of Mount Egerton, is credited with the important discovery of a method of preserving butter perfectly sweet for any period. Mr. Wilson, instead of the salt used in most places, employs a liquid salt, purified by distillation, and he bestows great attention to the details of making the butter. The butter is placed in casks or tins, either in the mass, in rolls, or prints, and the cask is filled with the liquid preserve. Several casks after being made up for six months, have been opened and found to be perfectly sweet and of very fine flavor. This discovery is calculated to do much toward reducing the high price of butter, and giving the consumer a pure article.

LETTER FROM GEN. GARFIELD.

From the Baltimore Gazette, June 15.

Mr. Richard Randolph McMahon, of West Virginia, is a warm personal friend of Gen. Garfield, and immediately after his nomination addressed him a letter of congratulation. Gen. Garfield replied as follows:

MENTOR, Ohio, June 12, 1880.

Dear Mr. McMahon:

If I were as good a scholar as you are, I might frame a reply to convey my thanks as beautifully as you tendered your congratulations. There would never be a political breach wide enough to keep apart the citizens of our common country if the spirit of conservatism and of patriotism breathed into your kind letter were more general. I would rather have the opposition of such a man than the support of those whose regard for their country's good is but a secondary problem, be they of whatever party you wish.

Thanking you for your kind letter and the expressions of personal regard, I am yours sincerely,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

GARFIELD ON POLYGAMY.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Tribune* publishes the following letter from Gen. Garfield on the question of polygamy. It was written in response to a letter sent the General by a lady of that city shortly after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Reynolds case:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1879.

DEAR MADAM: Yours of the 26th of January, with its inclosure, came duly to hand. I rejoice with you that the Supreme Court has rendered more effective the execution of our laws against polygamy. I will remember what you say in case any bill comes up for action at the present session. How far we ought to go in making legislation retroactive is a difficult question, but as to the future there can be no doubt of the justice and wisdom of enforcing the law with the utmost rigor. Very truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Potter, J.
Nos. 19, 41, 78, 85, 131, 136, 139, 173, 193, 235, 238, 265, 278, 290, 280, 281.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.
Law and Fact—Nos. 645, 596, 414, 603, 587, 55, 685, 670, 681, 686, 689, 695, 702, 703, 705, 709, 713, 234, 693, 989, 162, 522, 555, 599, 433, 519, 650, 628, 635.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.
Short Causes—Nos. 3332, 2774, 1897, 3084, 3208, 3170, 3276, 3282, 3172, 3283, 3350, 3048.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
Short Causes—Nos. 3179, 2467, 2484, 3212, 940½, 950½, 2714, 2883, 3030, 2414, 2530.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Beach, J.
Short Causes—Nos. 3042, 3283, 3171, 3238, 3344, 3366, 3308, 3358, 3250, 3056, 3126, 3287.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until June 30.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sedgwick, J.
Nos. 1325, 444, 509, 314—Hunt vs. Lawless, Nos. 570, 725, 757, 765, 615, 717, 730, 724, 1250, 372.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.
Nos. 794, 602, 529, 497, 760, 1221, 599, 964, 1338, 606, 690, 249, 335, 741.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.
Nos. 2412, 2141, 2503, 1747, 2133, 1627, 1654.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.
Nos. 2428, 1871, 2648, 2150, 2520, 2474, 3020, 1581, 2232, 2233, 2338, 2417, 2433, 2310, 2445, 113, 2430, 2464, 2465, 2093, 1869, 1866, 2414, 2470, 903, 2466, 2467, 1753, 1759.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Goepp, J.
Held in Superior Court, Part III.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the General Term of the Superior Court meeting to-day, there will be no calendar in this court.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Cowing, J.

Daniel Delany, homicide.	John Nichols, James Morgan, Wallace Dunbar, misdemeanor.
William T. Hess, homicide.	John F. C. Smith, forgery.
Charles De Angelo, Pietro Bosco, felonious assault and battery.	John Murphy, robbery.
John Ryan, felonious assault and battery.	James Perdue and George Kessler, burglary.
Christian Stollsteiner, felonious assault and battery.	William Smith, burglary.
Edward Riley, grand larceny.	Thomas Cox, burglary.
William Blake, larceny from the person.	John Russo, larceny from the person.
William Coddington, petit larceny.	Samuel Graham, larceny from the person.
	Patrick Mulligan, rape.
	John Lane, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Catharine Scott, felonious assault and battery.	William Simmons, petit larceny.
James Mead, rape.	Horace Moore, burglary.
William O'Brien, burglary.	John Galpin, rape.
John McGough, burglary.	Lizzie Nixon, Lizzie Cooke, larceny from the person.
Bernard Smith, larceny from the person.	Francisco Avosso, Mary Avosso, disorderly house.
Thomas Mahoney, David Strand, larceny from the person.	

THE OSWEGO MARKET.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 17.—Flour in fair demand, but at lower rates; Clear, $5 25@$5 50; No. 1 Spring, $5 75@$6; Amber Winter, $6@$6 25; White do., $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; New Process, $7 50@$8; Graham, $4@$4 50; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16@$1 21; White State, $1 15@$1 17. Corn dull, weak, and lower; Western Mixed, 45c.@50c. Barley—Nothing doing; No. 1 Canada held at 85c. Rye quiet; Canada nominally 90c. in bond. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed easier; Shorts, $15; Shipstuffs, $16; Middlings, $18. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c.; Barley, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to Albany, $2 50 to New-York. Receipts—Peas, 5,000 bushels; Lumber, 400,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 400 bbls.; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 652,000 feet. Grain out canal from Buffalo and Oswego for this week, yesterday noon—Wheat, 2,173,000 bushels; Corn, 3,730,000 bushels; Oats, 13,500 bushels.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 17.—Oats easier at 39c.@40c. Pork strong and higher; held $11 75. Bulk meats higher; Shoulders, loose, held at 4½c.; packed, 4¾c.@5c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bran quiet and weak at 70c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $2 50 @ $1,000 premium; Bankers' Sterling, $4 85.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Love of His Life.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Our Goblins.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—The Child Stealer.
THE AQUARIUM—Trial by Jury—Pinafore.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
TAMMANY HALL—The Astronomical Clock.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,356 Broadway.

Paris Office of The Times—Stream of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, generally shifting to south-easterly, stationary barometer.

The advanced guard of the Democratic gathering at Cincinnati is but a feeble contingent, but it represents the mass of the Convention faithfully enough to be chiefly concerned about the plans, prospects, and promises of Samuel J. Tilden. Every State or local convention held by the party during the last three years, every political speech almost which during that period has been made by a Democrat, has rung the changes upon the "great fraud" by which the party lost the Presidency, and has thus kept in the foreground the inalienable claims of "the President *de jure*." Having made Tilden and his claims the chief plank of every platform and the burden of every harangue, it is somewhat unreasonable for the party to complain of the growing weight of the "Old Man of the Sea." In fact, it is decidedly impertinent for any Democratic partisan with the slightest pretense to consistency to talk about any other candidate while Tilden has not announced his desire to be relieved of the responsibilities of a nomination which is logically his. If Tilden is to be sacrificed, the "fraud issue" must go with him, and on what other ground the Democrats can appeal to the people it would be difficult to imagine. There is a conviction, too, that no other candidate will be allowed to carry the State of New-York without the leave of "the old man," which is at least as strong as the doubt whether the State can be carried with him as the party candidate. It is altogether a very awkward dilemma, for which the alleged leaders of the Democracy have themselves to thank.

Southern Democrats have begun early in the campaign to show their contempt for the rights of Southern Republicans. A ratification meeting at Montgomery, Ala., which was being addressed by colored Republicans was forcibly broken up the other day, rotten eggs having been abundantly used, and the usual "difficulty" between some "unknown persons" having afforded an excuse for the discharge of fire-arms. If the Southern Democrats are so confident as they profess to be of the "solidity" of their section of the country, it would seem to be a waste of energy to employ violence at this stage of the struggle. It would be much more prudent to allow the negroes a reasonable amount of free speech, and keep the forces of ruffianism in check against election day. Even if Northern Republicans are content to leave their brethren of the South to fight their own battle, a too arrogant display of force and fraud as the weapons of the Democratic campaign may serve to stir the pulse of the most apathetic, and so disappoint Southern patriots of that larger arena for the exercise of their peculiar tactics which they so earnestly desire. After displaying such commendable self-restraint in Congress, the Southern Democracy ought to be warned against ruining their prospects by bull-dozing at home.

In the scramble to secure a reversionary interest in Tilden's political assets, in case he should have any such property to dispose of, an indiscreet friend of Mr. Justice Field has been snubbed. This friend, William M. Gwin, once celebrated as Duke of Sonora, under Maximilian, is represented as retailing to a reporter a conversation which he has had with Tilden. In putting out a feeler in favor of Field, Gwin is said to have met with a favorable response, the Sage of Gramercy Park being benevolently inclined toward the Judge. But there was another Tilden at that interview, H. A. of that ilk. Now, Mr. H. A. Tilden declares that S. J. T. never made any allusion to Judge Field, "or to either of his brothers." He has also addressed to Mr. Gwin a note, asking him if the reporter correctly reported him [Gwin] in this particular respect. We regret to see that the ex-Duke of Sonora dodges the question. It is evident that he desires that the public shall believe that Tilden has forgiven the California Judge for his relationship to Cyrus W. Field. It is also evident that Tilden has done nothing of the kind.

There is considerable confusion in the municipal departments in Brooklyn in consequence of the attempt of the former Commissioners to resist by legal proceedings the authority of the new appointees under the "Single-head bill." Temporary injunctions have been sued out against Mr. French, the Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Thomas, the Commissioner of Buildings, and Dr. Crane, the Commissioner of the Health Department. These are returnable to-morrow, when the question of making them permanent will be decided. So far as can be judged from the facts published, it will be impossible to discover any legitimate grounds for a decision favorable to the former office-holders, but the Ring will leave no stone unturned to embarrass the operation of the reform which has been undertaken. Should all such efforts fail, as they probably will, the new appointees will have a broad field for some much-needed improvements in Brooklyn city government.

Many of our readers will derive both interest and pleasure from the account given by our special correspondent at Berlin of the many admirable features of the International Fishery Exhibition. A cable dispatch announces the distribution of prizes, and contains the information that the United States Government has been selected as one of the recipients of a gold medal and an address of thanks. As without the appropriation made by Congress we should have had no exhibit at all, and as without the aid of the National Museum and the National Fish Commission the appropriation would have done very little good, the gold medal is very properly bestowed. Equally fitting is the award of the first honorary prize to Prof. Spencer F. Baird. Of both National Museum and Fish Commission he is the directing and animating spirit, and whether as a naturalist, fish-culturist, or organizer, he has an easy pre-eminence over any man whose claims could have come under the notice of the Jury on Awards at Berlin. It is very seldom that it falls to the lot of the United States to obtain so much credit at so slight a cost as has attended its contribution to the Fishery Exhibition, and experience will probably show that the commercial benefit to be derived from that exhibit is no less than the international fame.

A SOUTHERN LIBERAL.

The full text of the speech of Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, on the bill to pension veterans of the Mexican war, without reference to their having served in the rebel Army, appears in the *Congressional Record* of June 16. It is interesting reading. The Georgia Senator is by no means what is generally regarded as an extreme Southerner. In 1868, he was a supporter of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. In 1872, he was prominent in the movement which proposed to bridge the "bloody chasm" by the election of Mr. Greeley. Earlier, he had taken decided ground in his own State in favor of accepting whatever terms the Congress of the Union should offer to those who had been in rebellion, and he was subjected to some very severe criticism from his fellow-citizens for the advice he then gave. Keeping in view these antecedents of the man, the spirit of his careful speech in the Senate is remarkable. It was not a spirit from which, if it prevails generally in the South, as most probably it does, very much can be hoped.

It will be remembered that the essential point under discussion was the repeal of section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes, which forbids any money to be paid on account of pension to any persons or to the relatives of any person, who voluntarily engaged in or aided the rebellion. This section is a bar to the payment of pensions to nearly all the survivors of the Mexican war who went from the Southern States, and, therefore, to a great majority of all the survivors of that war. Mr. Brown defended the repeal of this provision and opposed the amendment offered to the original bill to place the survivors of the Union Army on the pension rolls, on the strange ground that the former was demanded by a proper sense of justice and fraternity. And in this connection he took occasion to make an elaborate defense of the conduct of the South during and since the war. The people of the South had gone into the war for the right to maintain and extend slavery and for the right of secession. The Senator now acknowledges that the settlement of those questions which the war brought about was conclusive and perpetual. And he apparently holds that, this being acknowledged, nothing more is to be said. This, in his view, is all that can be demanded. It is certainly all that can be got from the most liberal of the Southern leaders who remain in the ranks of the Democratic Party.

But we only reflect the temperate and candid judgment of the people of the North, of all that portion of the people of the country who were faithful to the Union, when we say that this is hardly enough to inspire the country with confidence in a party which is notoriously completely within the control of its Southern members whenever they choose to exercise it. The death of slavery and the perpetuity and integrity of the Union were not the sole results of the war. One of hardly less importance, and certainly of more immediate interest at the present juncture, was the establishment of the right of every citizen of the United States to absolute equality before the law with all other citizens. That right is not acknowledged in a great part of the South. It is not denied in the written Constitutions of the several States or upon their statute-books; but it is actually as much denied as if its exercise were punishable by fine, imprisonment, bodily chastisement, or banishment. All these penalties, as a matter of fact, hang over the heads of a large number of citizens of the United States in several of the Southern States if they attempt to exercise some of the rights of citizens. They are exposed to loss of property, to restraint of personal liberty, to physical violence, to being driven from their homes, and to other and more subtle, but not less cruel, inflictions, if they dare to engage in political activity in opposition to the dominant party. Making all allowance for imperfect testimony, for the prejudice of witnesses, for political passion, there still remains a volume of proof so great, so varied in its sources, so concurrent in its significance, and so direct that it cannot be disregarded, that the right to be a Republican, to vote and work for the Republican Party, and to take that part in politics for that party which is free to every man in other States, is not recognized in practice in a large part of our restored Union.

This is the fact to which sentiments like those which Mr. Brown expressed so eloquently do not go. This is the basis of the Southern question as it presents itself to-day. This is what makes such restrictions as that placed on the payment of pensions seem proper and even necessary, and makes suspected propositions like that supported by Mr. Brown, which is to indirectly pension a considerable number of Confederate soldiers. The North does not grudge the pensions to these men. It would pay them generously and gladly if it were not only too plain that the spirit of the party which demands them is a dangerous one, and opposed to the very principle on which our Government rests. The question immediately involved is an unimportant one. The considerations called up by the manner and purpose with which it has been discussed on the part of the Southern Representatives are far from unimportant. These gentlemen plead for these indiscriminate pensions as a proof of that fraternal feeling which ignores the past if it cannot forget it. But it is not the past which disturbs the public mind of the North. It is the present. It is the fact that the party and the section which fought for slavery still deny the rights of free men to the freedmen; that the claim to separate from the Union, or to nullify its laws, which they say is forever buried, reappears in the practical defiance of the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States, and in the practical abrogation of the statutes which secure these rights. Until all citizens are secure in their right to act as they choose in politics in every State in the South, professions like those of Senator Brown are worthless.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

The Democrats have an issue for the coming campaign. It is a novel one, and the slogan shall be "Down with polygamy!" No man can possibly see why the Democratic Party should be the foe of polygamy. In fact, there is nothing bad, from fraud to bad whisky, that has ever incurred the hostility of the Democracy. That party was in favor of slavery, secession, repudiation, the corruption of the ballot-box, the plundering by the Tweed Ring, and all sorts of wickedness in high and low places. Yet, at this late day, the Utah Democratic Committee solemnly resolves that it is the duty of Congress to repress polygamy, which has flourished so long, "in spite of the zeal of Republican conventions and the apathy of Republican Administrations." There is a fine flavor of sarcasm about this which might deceive ignorant people. But, when one considers the facts in the case, it is impossible to repress a feeling of admiration for the monumental brass of a Democratic convention which should insist that the Republicans are indirectly responsible for Mormon polygamy. To crown all, Mr. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, who is now up to his eyes in Tilden's fight in Kentucky, is selected as the man who shall urge upon the party the insertion in its platform, at Cincinnati, of a resolution embodying the above statement of opinion. More emphatic than the California Republicans were on the Chinese question, the Utah Democrats have appointed a delegate to go to Cincinnati and demand that an anti-polygamy plank shall be incorporated in the Cincinnati platform. The Republicans have had their turn at "zeal in conventions" concerning the suppression of the Mormon evil. Let the Democrats have a chance.

If there is anything that the Democrats do not want it is a committal to an anti-polygamous plank. For years we have been threatened with the admission of Utah as a sovereign State, with polygamy left to be regulated by State laws. The darling wish and hope of the Mormons has been that they might secure a State Government. Then they would be free from all interference with their cherished institutions on the part of the National Government. Every Republican President has done his best to stamp out the Mormon infamy, and each one of them has put on record his hatred of the crimes of the Mormons, as well as his anxious desire that Congress should aid in suppressing the nuisance. The Democratic Party, in and out of Congress, has been the friend of the Mormons. If Utah were to be admitted into the Union, it would come in as a Democratic State. Nothing has been more clear than this. What has Mormonism to expect from the Republican Party? Nothing. But it has everything to expect from the triumph of the Democracy. Fortunately, the Mormon Delegate in Congress has no vote, but he has been a close ally of the Democrats. With Mormonism the Democrats in Congress have always coyly coquetted, saying in effect, "Wait until we have full possession of the Government, and you shall have a State Government with a good old-fashioned majority for the Democratic ticket whenever occasion requires." And yet, after all these years of Democratic dalliance with polygamy and the other evils of Mormonism, it is proposed to make the suppression of the practice of polygamy in Utah a Democratic issue. Next we shall hear that "moonshining," fraudulent voting, and evasions of the Revenue laws are to be denounced at Cincinnati.

It is true that the Democrats are hard pushed for "a live issue." They would be glad to ring the changes on the fraud cry if this course did not also commit them to the nomination of "Shammy." But they are not prepared to go to that length, although the Sage of Gramercy Park implores them not to "condone fraud" by leaving him from the ticket. It would be a desperate strait, indeed, which should compel the Democracy to make issue against their old friends, the polygamists of Utah. "The twin relics of barbarism," according to Republican doctrine, were slavery and Mormon polygamy. The first of these was killed after a vigorous resistance by the Democrats—in Congress and on the field. Democratic opposition and indifference, real or affected, have continually stood in the way of all attempts to suppress the survivor of this hateful pair. But now, as if in sheer despair at the poverty of the resources of the party, it is proposed that the Democrats shall arraign the Republican Party for its failure to extinguish Mormon polygamy, and shall go into the fight with "Death to polygamy" inscribed upon its banners. This would be a burning question for the Democrats to carry into every State in the Union during the campaign, no matter who should be the nominee at Cincinnati. Mr. Tilden is notoriously opposed to polygamy, and we do not doubt that every other candidate will rally under the banner of monogamy when it shall be found that this is the only issue which can be safely adopted by the party. Financial questions and the consolidation of the powers of the Government can hardly engage the attention of a party which is hard money in one State and inflation in another, and which sets up the right of Congress to do everything, while it bolsters State rights with the other hand. John Kelly and S. J. Tilden, Bayard and Hendricks, Seymour and Field, can all unite in declaring that polygamy is a crime and should be punished as such. Let us see if the Democrats will be so delightfully unconscious of their record on the Mormon question as to denounce polygamy in the new national platform. Thus far the suggestion has only come from the Utah Democrate, who cannot be supposed to be intelligent enough to know who are the real friends of the Mormons. But Mr. Watterson is commissioned Major-General in the fight, and there is no telling what may happen.

LAY-FIGURES IN BANKS.

Betrayals of financial trust like that which has just come to the light in Brattleboro, Vt., are not so uncommon as to provoke special comment. They only serve to emphasize the general statement that something must be wrong in a banking system which keeps up an appearance of dividing responsibility among many men, while a single individual has it in his power to destroy all the interests which appear to be in the joint custody of the Board of Directors. Mr. Silas M. Waite was the President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro. He was autocrat of the concern. The Directors knew only what he chose to let them know. They accepted his statements unhesitatingly; and, as if to fortify him more impregnably in his position, he acted as Cashier as well as President, putting aside as needless all suggestions that he should have the assistance of a Cashier. Here was a bank with a capital stock of $300,000 as completely in the hands of one man as it would have been if it had been a private concern, the sole ownership of which was lodged in himself. There is in this nothing unusual. Explosions in numerous financial institutions have brought to light circumstances precisely similar. Not long since it was found that a bank in this City had been wrecked by a Director, who had been the autocrat of the concern. In another case an insurance company was ruined by its Secretary, who had managed the institution in his own way. In both these cases the President was a dumb figure-head, the rest of the officers, with the one exception, were dummies, with unquestioning confidence in the wisdom and honesty of the sole manager. The President of the Brattleboro bank was not a figure-head.

It is natural that the first burst of popular indignation should fall upon the wooden lay-figures who are known as the bank Directors. They are chosen to perform duties which they habitually neglect. They are Directors who do not direct. Depositors and stockholders berate the faithlessness and incompetency of these men. But in the nature of things, it is impossible that there should be any other state of facts. The business of the Brattleboro bank naturally gravitated into the hands of one man. That man happened to be the President, who, by force of circumstances, became the manager of the concern. It might have been a Cashier or a Director, or some other officer or employe of the bank, who had gradually gathered into his hands the sole direction of affairs. The Directors, like many other men in similar circumstances, regarded their duties as purely perfunctory. They did not know much about banking, and they would not have discovered anything if they had explored the books of the bank. They were merely conforming to custom and lawful usage by serving, and some of them did not even qualify for the positions which they nominally held. They "could not afford" to spend much time in mousing among bank accounts, or in hunting up the history of the bank's assets. There are many banks managed in this way. Some one man is trusted with the general management of affairs. His associates in the board never seriously question his statements. Generally, he is an honest man. Once in a while, he is a rogue, or he yields to the temptation to rob or cheat; and then a great commotion is made over that particular institution.

As usual, the fugitive President of the Brattleboro bank was universally respected and trusted. If he had not been, he could not have been the autocratic manager of a bank. If he had been a jovial companion, addicted to wine, women, and horses, or even a dabbler in speculative stocks, with a mad passion for yachting and sports, he might have been suspected; his career might now be more explicable. But he was a thin, dyspeptic, narrow-chested New-Englander, frugal and abstemious in his manner of life, and with no passion save that for making money. The community trusted him, and so did the Directors of the Brattleboro bank. In one way and another, no matter how, he muddled away a sum of money about equal to the capital stock of the bank. He replaced abstracted assets with fraudulent and forged paper purporting to be the obligations of sound business men and firms. These were palmed off upon the bank Directors as genuine. To their cursory examination, real values appeared represented in what were actually worthless pieces of paper. Of course, the day of reckoning came at last. This sort of thing could not go on forever, although it had continued for many years. When the intelligent and honest Directors came together from their farms and merchandise, they discovered that they had been imposed upon shamefully, and that stockholders and depositors, who had vaguely trusted in them, had also been deceived and robbed. If Mr. Waite had been the acknowledged, sole, and responsible manager of the Brattleboro bank, and his Directors had been an advisory committee, things would not now be so uncomfortable for them. This was precisely the relative position of the President and Directors of the First National Bank of Brattleboro. Innumerable banks are conducted in the same way. It would be better that stockholders and depositors should understand this. They should know the one man who is solely responsible for the management of their funds. They should not be misled by the fiction that a body of Directors or Trustees really control the affairs of the institution of which they are officers.

A CURIOUS EPIDEMIC.

In the north-west corner of Massachusetts lies the little town of South Adams. It is six miles from North Adams, and within a few miles of Savoy, Florence, Petersburg, and Venice, which latter village is locally called "Veenies." The people of South Adams are of the hardy, industrious New-England type. They fear neither work nor pie, and though they give an intellectual assent to the doctrine that they possess stomachs, their attention is never called to the existence of that useful though treacherous organ.

On Tuesday evening last South Adams went to bed at 9 o'clock, in accordance with its primitive and virtuous custom, and in its usual health. An hour later it woke up with a terrible pain in its stomach. There are six thousand people in the town, and of these fully four thousand were stricken with this mysterious pain. The three available doctors were aroused, but what were three doctors among so many stomachs? Each doctor could do little more than feel a patient's pulse and prescribe a mustard plaster, and then, bidding him remember all the other stomachs that ached, rush to the next house. The pain endured by the four thousand victims was like that of the Asiatic cholera in its most violent form, and the symptoms of the disease were clearly those of cholera morbus. Gradually, as the night waned, the sick began to grow better, and by morning the pain had left their tortured stomachs, and, though the sufferers showed signs of weakness, they were all pronounced to be out of danger.

The cause of this sudden and unprecedented epidemic is as yet unknown. The doctors at first thought it was the result of evening pie or green apples, and frankly said so to the earlier patients whom they visited, but they soon perceived that it was absurd to credit pie with an epidemic that had attacked four thousand people, many of them hardened to the use of the most violent and deadly pie. Neither was the theory tenable that South Adams had taken a cold which had resulted in cholera morbus. A whole village does not simultaneously take cold, neither is it credible that a sudden cold should affect thousands of stomachs in precisely the same way. In this dearth of plausible theories, the doctors decided to maintain that South Adams had been drinking poisoned water, and that the local waterworks must be thoroughly examined and cleaned. Unfortunately for this theory, news soon came that the people of Savoy had also been betrayed by their hitherto faithful stomachs in precisely the same way as the people of South Adams. It was absurd to suppose that both the Savoy and the South Adams water had suddenly turned poisonous in a single night, and the doctors were thus obliged to give up the water theory. Thereupon, like wise men, they resolved that the trouble was in the atmosphere, and leading citizens were stimulated to remember that just after sunset, on the night of the epidemic, they had noticed that an ill-smelling fog had enveloped the town. That this fog had "struck to the stomachs" of South Adams is now the accepted local belief, and when we remember how tired the doctors must have been after their severe exertions, it seems unkind to suggest that the South Adams fog, after having accomplished its awful task at the village in question, must have traveled very rapidly in order to cross a high mountain and descend upon the doomed stomachs of Savoy.

The extraordinary experience of South Adams proves that the predisposing causes of cholera morbus have been wholly misunderstood by the medical profession. Here were four thousand people simultaneously attacked by cholera morbus without having indulged in unusual diet, and without having taken cold, and without having used contaminated water. Hence, it is evident that these are not the only causes which produce cholera morbus, and it is even doubtful if they ever produce it. We may not accept the story of the ill-smelling fog, but it is reasonably certain that the germs of the epidemic existed in the atmosphere. What produced four thousand simultaneous cases of cholera morbus in South Adams must have been the same atmospheric poison that produces isolated cases of the disease in other places. This is to say, we must wholly discard the green-apple and cucumber theory, and seek in the atmosphere the cause of cholera morbus.

Of course, this discovery will be of vast importance to our small-boys. It gives them freedom to fill themselves with somebody else's green apples, and to feast on their parental cucumbers without the slightest dread of the castor-oil and other instruments of domestic torture the vision of which has hitherto cast a gloom over their wildest banquets. More than this, it affords the ingenious small-boy the privilege of contracting a severe stomach-ache every Sunday morning throughout the year, and on all other days when a fishing excursion in the afternoon is contemplated. Hitherto no boy could convince his parents that he was suffering acute abdominal anguish without confessing to the previous consumption of green apples or cucumbers and undergoing the punishment prescribed for that offense. Now he can claim that he is the victim of an atmospheric cholera morbus, and no one will be able to prove the contrary.

It would be a curious mingling of the sublime and the ridiculous if the stomach-ache of South Adams were to be traced to the sun. Just at this time the sun is conducting himself in the most irregular and reprehensible way—covering himself with spots, and throwing up enormous columns of burning hydrogen. If, as certain scientific persons maintain, the influence of solar disorders extends to the earth, it may be that the unusual activity now visible in the sun has reached to the stomachs of South Adams and Savoy, and produced the wonderful epidemic of Tuesday last.

We hear a great deal about rich men here and everywhere; but very little about rich women, probably because they have usually no property of consequence in their own right. The richest woman on the globe, however, in private life, Baroness Burdett-Coutts excepted, is said to be Mrs. E. H. Green, wife of the Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway. She was a Miss Robinson, daughter of a whaling master of New-Bedford, who owned a line of whalers, and was called, from his trade, Rubber Robinson. He died when his daughter was in her early teens, leaving her an estate estimated at $3,000,000. She lived, according to accounts, prudently, to a point of closeness, indeed, intrusting the management of her financial affairs to John J. Cisco, of this City. By the simplicity of her tastes and the restriction of her wants combined, she was enabled to add her large income each year to her capital, which, by steady accumulation, has grown to be about $28,000,000. Her husband had an ample fortune when he married her, and he has so managed it that it has largely increased since. Persons in position to know report their united income at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year, which, for a man and woman aged respectively 47 and 42, may be considered moderately comfortable. The wealthiest young women in the Metropolis are, by the same gossiping authority, the daughters of the late Commodore Garrison, of the great calico printing works, who was drowned about four years ago in his yacht in New-York Bay. They are reputed to be worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 each.

Since John Brougham's death he has frequently been mentioned, as he had been, indeed, for years previous, as part author of "London Assurance." Many persons think that he regularly collaborated with Boucicault in composing the comedy, and was denied any and all credit for his share in it. So many stories have been told about this that it is pretty hard to get at the truth, which, judging from the accounts, somewhat variable, given by the dead actor himself, is substantially as follows: At the time that Boucicault was engaged on his first piece—he was then in his nineteenth year only—Brougham and he had lodgings together, in London, and consequently saw a great deal of one another. The elder of the clever Irishmen was often in the room where and while the younger was occupied with his manuscript, and was constantly offering suggestions, as anybody who knew him can readily imagine he would do. Many of these suggestions were taken, the character of Dazzle was outlined as well as inspired by Brougham, and Dazzle is generally regarded as the best and most original personage in the play. It has always been thought very strange that a boy of 18 could have had so much knowledge of human nature and the ways of the world as "London Assurance" reveals, and this circumstance has increased the belief that he must have received some assistance, which might naturally have come from his fellow-craftsman, 12 years his senior, and more intimate than himself with life and society in the British metropolis. Brougham never assumed to have written a line of the comedy; such aid as he rendered was in what may be called mental emanation. None of his works has shown any such talent as "London Assurance." The same may, perhaps, be said of Boucicault's works, and it is not unlikely that his was a mind, as so many minds are, more suggestive than creative. He certainly has said cleverer things than he has written, and what he said it is wholly probable that Boucicault, a great absorber, made the most of, working it into the web and woof of his first and most famous comedy.

The French Government, whether regal, republican, or imperial, has for a long period shown itself so sedulous to send, as its representative at St. James's, men entirely acceptable to England, that there would naturally be an indisposition on the part of that power to take exception to any selection that France might make of an Ambassador. It is a curious circumstance that two of the French Ambassadors in recent years have been, as it were, half Englishmen, Count Pourtalès having married a Scotch peeress in her own right, and having been for a large portion of his life a resident in England and Scotland. His eldest daughter married the late Marquis of Lansdowne, and the present Marquis is her son. Count de Jarnac, his successor, who distinguished himself by an admirable speech in English at the Mansion House, was a great landholder in Ireland, having succeeded to the estates of the extinct Earls of Llanavar, and was, further, married to the daughter of an English peer, and nephew of the late Duke of Leinster. The French Government would, we believe, have been very glad if M. Waddington, who also has Anglo-Gallic antecedents, would have consented to succeed M. Léon Say in London, but M. Waddington, albeit a Rugbeian and whilom oarsman in the Trinity College Cambridge eight, has elected to be a Frenchman, and, possibly, deems it inexpedient to give those hostile critics who are, notwithstanding, fond of declaring him to be at heart an Englishman, any opportunity of commenting on his having taken up his residence in the land of his origin. Had he accepted the post, America would have been doubly represented in the English diplomatic circle, inasmuch as his wife hails from New-York.

The Rev. Edward Cowley will now have to go to the Court of Appeals before his desire to escape the sentence of Recorder Smyth can be gratified. The legal proceedings before the Recorder are approved in the elaborate opinion rendered by the General Term of the Supreme Court. At the trial, the defense raised the feeble objection that the indictment was defective, because it charged an omission or neglect to do something, instead of the commission of an act, as required by the statute, and that it charged an offense on a single day, instead of during a series of days. That is to say, Richard Cowley was beyond the reach of the law because he starved Louis Vernon almost to death by simply omitting to give him food, and even if this were an offense, no guilt could result from any one day's treatment. In overruling these quibbles, Judge Brady says that Cowley was rightly charged with willful omissions of acts which he was bound to perform and undertook to discharge. He was not tried for failing to perform them for any one day, but for a series of omissions, extending through a period of time, which resulted in wrecking the boy's health and endangering his life. It was proper and legal to charge in the indictment that the offense was committed on one month and day. If it were necessary to allege in the indictment, says the opinion, the omission on each particular day, it would, in effect, present a recapitulation of the evidence by which the offense was to be established on the trial, which is not demanded by any precedent, and would lead to great prolixity and confusion. It is the result of these several acts which the statute is designed to punish, and it is the result, therefore, which establishes the offense. The General Term affirms the law, as interpreted at the trial, that while intention is essential to a criminal act, yet every sane person will be presumed to intend that which is the ordinary and natural consequence of his act. The question in this case was whether the accused was guilty of willful neglect. It was no excuse that he did not have the means to provide food and medical care for Louis Vernon. Want of means need not prevent him from seeking help from others, or surrendering his trust by putting the boy in other and better hands than his own. "If he had done what any prudent father would have done," says Judge Brady, "he would have seen to it that the boy was cared for with all the appliances at hand, and which could be invoked in this City, distinguished for its benevolence and for the number of its charitable institutions, public and private."

The *Examiner* does not take pleasantly such encomiums as have been passed of late upon American wood engraving by other English reviews. "American engravings are chiefly remarkable for exceeding fineness of execution, the result of great pains and infinite patience." This is undoubtedly true, but it is unjust to give to pains and patience a depreciatory significance. Such delicacy of work could never be produced either by a slovenly or rapid method. It is a type of art entirely apart, and has never before been attempted, and the *Examiner* must be in error when it states that, in regard to this fineness, "the Americans are merely doing now what English engravers did in a better manner 30 years ago." The cutting of the blocks some 30 years ago with the same delicacy of effect as is demanded to-day would have been labor lost, both in England and America, simply because there were no presses in use in 1850 which could have printed such fine work. Mr. De Vinne's articles on the printing machinery of the last 30 years prove this most conclusively. In America, much more than in England, the advance in illustrated book art has been due to the improvement in press-work. The English reviewer does, however, pay a just compliment to both the American paper-maker and printer, acknowledging their excellence. In the pure art criticism, the *Examiner* may not be so far out of the way. If we are wonderfully beautiful in the execution of our smaller prints, the ratio of excellence decreases as we enlarge our prints. Our mistake arises from attempting to keep up the same delicacy of handling when we increase the scale of the picture. Mannerisms then become more marked, and effects are entirely wanting. For bigger work we want a strong and more vigorous method. Our magazines rarely attempt full-page illustrations, but when they do, the work is not as good as in the smaller pictures. But neither do the English illustrated magazines arrive at any great excellence in their large pictures save in the *Cornhill Magazine*. As to all the rest of the pictures in the current London magazines, both as to drawing and wood-cutting, the *Cornhill* always excepted, to use the *Examiner*'s own words, they are simply "nowhere." Of late the American method of magazine illustration has had a notable follower in *Good Words*, and the success achieved is so far commendable, though it has a great deal to learn. As English magazines, for their best pictures use a tinted paper, they must make such impressions with an entirely different machine. Our own magazines, text and all, are worked from one and the same press. The *Examiner* critic is perfectly right in regard to our larger wood-cuts used in illustrated papers, which are neither so well drawn nor so effective as are the English ones. As long as we take English electrotypes we never can expect to create anything ourselves. Still, there has been improvement in this way of late. But what we must insist upon is that, with that superior machinery which we use in magazine and book making, we have been enabled to call upon the wood engraver to produce certain artistic effects which to-day no English printer can render. If we are not up to standard in those larger pictures, as shown only by two leading English illustrated newspapers, we are very much superior in that magazine and book work which finds to-day so many admirers in England. The more difficult of the two problems, the perfect adjustment of machinery to the production of delicate wood engraving, undoubtedly, belongs to America. When there is sufficient demand for the other, a stronger class of work, we will have no difficulty in producing it.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

According to the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* Gen. Robert Toombs, being questioned about Gov. Colquitt's financial ability, said: "If Colquitt was put in a room to count $10,000 he would lose $2,000 before he had finished the job."

Representatives Russell Errett and Thomas M. Payne, of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Districts, were nominated by acclamation, on Tuesday, for re-election by the Republican Conventions of their respective districts.

The Florida Democratic State Convention nominated W. D. Bloxham, now Secretary of State, for Governor, and L. W. Bethel for Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. J. J. Finley is the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress in the Second District of the State.

Some curious person has discovered, or at least alleges, that a large American eagle rested upon Gen. Garfield's house in Washington, at the hour of his nomination, and remained there several minutes. The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* tells the story, on the authority of Major Swain, who got it from a letter from Washington.

The Hon. Felix S. Hollinsell, whom the Democrats of the Third District of Maryland have nominated for Representative in Congress, is a Baltimore lawyer, was a private in the First Maryland Confederate regiment through the war of the rebellion, and has served as Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates.

The Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago Convention have formally expressed their thanks to the Hon. John M. Forbes for his efforts to provide for their comfort. They also acknowledge that his experience and opportunities as a member of the National Republican Committee, and wise counsels and earnest co-operation with the delegation in the endeavor to secure the best results, were of material assistance to them in the discharge of their duties.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* closes an editorial article with this curious remark: "But the direst of all perils attending the whole solid vote business are the perils which go with cries or schemes directed to the organization of solid votes by sections. Such solidarities necessarily imply a divided citizenship, and a morally disjointed country. The triumph of the Republican Party by the solid vote of the North would have a significance as melancholy as unquestionable. It would mean a declaration of moral war between the sections in a union of force and of sectional despotism." The now "solid South" never had a better opportunity to set the North a good example.

GENERAL NOTES.

The survivors of the steamer Narragansett are to hold a meeting for general conference in Boston, this afternoon.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the new census will show the population of that city to be, in round numbers, 850,000. Ten years ago it was 674,000.

For 25 years John W. Leedy has carried the mail daily between Harrisonburg and Port Republic, Rockingham County, Va., and he has traveled a distance of 800,000 miles to do it.

The late Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, bequeathed $2,000 each to the Home of the Good Samaritan and the Children's Hospital, of that city; $40,000 to Elizabeth Temple Hospital, and $1,000 to the Rev. Rufus Ellis. His servants were generously remembered in sums of from $400 to $6,000.

The Toronto *Mail* says that an honorary commission, consisting of Sir Alexander Campbell, the Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. J. B. Plumb, M. P., and Mr. A. Desjardins, M. P., has been appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with the so

thorities of this State and Ontario concerning the proposed international park at Niagara Falls.

Representative John H. Evins, of South Carolina, has written to the Cowpens Centennial Committee that, in response to the request of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, the Secretary of War has contracted with Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New-York, for the bronze figure of the hero of Cowpens, and that it will be delivered in Spartanburg in good time for the centennial day, 17th January, 1881.

The Oglethorpe (Ga.) *Echo* prints the following: "The Hon. Amos T. Akerman has proved a consistent friend to the negro, which is commendable. He owns a farm in this county, and a short time since a contagious disease broke out among the hands thereon. As soon as the news reached Mr. Akerman he took the train, and when he reached our county, employed a physician, sent on for the finest liquor to be bought, and did everything in his power to alleviate the suffering. This shows Mr. Akerman to be a humane man, and we can but admire him for it."

Gen. W. T. Sherman has written to Col. G. C. Kniffin, of Kentucky, a letter, in which he says: "I am very glad to learn that you are engaged in writing a history of the Kentucky regiments and of Kentucky men in the Union cause of the civil war. I am perfectly willing that you should use my name in indorsing the magnificent patriotism of the men of Kentucky, who openly advocated the Union cause, and took up arms in its defense, among whom, without wishing to discriminate, I beg to name Gens. Jackson, Crittenden, Nelson, Rousseau, Lindsey, Whitaker, and Messrs. Guthrie, Speed, and others."

Mayor Jacob, of Cincinnati, has received a reply to his astonishing letter inviting Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise to visit that city. It reads: "I am desired by Prince Leopold to thank you very much for the kind thought of him that has prompted you to invite him and his sister, the Princess Louise, to visit you at Cincinnati. The Prince begs me to assure you that it would have given him great pleasure to accept your offer had the time at his disposal been longer. He is, however, only able to be absent a short time from England, and must, therefore, forego with great reluctance much of the pleasure which he had promised himself in visiting some of the principal cities of your country."

The Rochester *Express* describes a singular case of death by lightning in the Town of Belcoda, on the night of the 9th inst., the victim being the wife of Charles De Gaugh. Mrs. De Gaugh, who was about 20 years of age, heard the storm approaching early in the evening, and said to her husband she was afraid of lightning and would go to bed. She did so, taking her child, not yet 2 years old, with her. Later in the night the husband was awakened by the cries of the child, which had been sleeping in the arms of its mother, and discovered that his wife was dead. There was no mark or trace of the lightning on her body, except that her hair was slightly singed. The post of the bed near her feet was split and chipped off as if done with a hatchet, but there were no traces on the floor or the wall where the bolt had entered or passed out. Neither the child nor its father was injured in the least.

The little town of Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa, with only about 500 inhabitants, claims notice as the past or present residence of many noted men, including ex-Senator George G. Wright, Judge George W. McCrary, ex-Supreme Judge in Iowa Charles C. Nourse; ex-Secretary William W. Belknap, the Hon. James B. Weaver, the Hon. P. M. Cassidy, ex-member of Congress from Iowa, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee; James Tallman, late Republican candidate for Governor in Oregon; Gov. J. H. Gear, the Hon. William T. Love, United States District Judge; the Hon. John F. Dillon, ex-United States Circuit Judge; ex-Gov. Josiah T. Newbold, of Iowa; ex-Gov. Delazan Smith, of Oregon; ex-Gov. Samuel Hibert, of Missouri; the Hon. E. O. Stannard, ex-member of Congress; the Hon. Shepherd Leffler, late Democratic and Granger candidate for Governor in Iowa; the Hon. Edward Johnson, late Democratic candidate for Governor in Iowa; ex-District Judge Joseph C. Knapp, recent Democratic candidate for Governor against Gov. Gear; the Hon. Edward K. Valentine, member of Congress from Nebraska, and ex-Gov. and present United States Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" are still to be seen nightly at the Aquarium.

Mlle. Sara Bernhardt's American engagement will begin on Nov. 8 at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. George Holland and his newly organized company will open the season at the Standard Theatre on Aug. 14.

Next Monday evening the Grover "Boarding House" combination will make their appearance at Niblo's Garden.

Miss Fanny Davenport has made a contract with Miss Anna Dickinson to bring out and perform in the latter's new play, "Aurelian."

It is now believed that "The Stranglers of Paris" will not be played in this City next season, as the play is said to be a poor one. It has not met with much success in Paris.

Mr. Frederic Paulding's engagement at the Union-Square Theatre will last during this and next week. On Friday evening, June 25, he will appear as Bertuccio, in "The Fool's Revenge."

An elaborate record of the plays produced at the Union-Square Theatre, with portraits and account of their authors and of the actors who took part in the representations, is now in course of preparation. This record, which is not meant for public circulation, will comprise several bulky volumes, and will entail a large expense—several thousand dollars at least.

Mr. John Marshall, whose readings were referred to with praise in THE TIMES last season, has gone to Chicago for the purpose of taking charge of the department of elocution in the St. Cecilia Academy. Mr. Marshall is a serious student of dramatic and poetic literature, and his interpretations are marked by unusual earnestness, force, and taste. He should be able to make a place for himself among our brothers of the West. It is likely that Chicago will be his home for a long time to come.

MR. TILDEN'S EXPRESSIONS.

WHAT WAS NOT SAID AT AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. W. M. GWIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of an interview purporting to have taken place between Dr. Gwin and a reporter of the *Herald*, published in that paper yesterday, has furnished an occasion for the following correspondence:

WINDSOR HOTEL, June 16, 1880.

The Hon. W. M. Gwin:

DEAR SIR: I will thank you to inform me if the inclosed extract from the *Herald* of this morning is a substantially correct account of your interview with its reporter. It is so widely at variance with what actually occurred yesterday in your very brief interview with Gov. Tilden, at which I chanced to be present, that I am constrained to presume that you have been misrepresented. Yours respectfully,

H. A. TILDEN.

P. S.—My messenger will wait for your reply.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, June 16, 1880.

Henry A. Tilden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I beg to say that so far as the *Herald* reported any views or opinions of Mr. Tilden, as expressed to me in our brief interview of yesterday, it has fallen into error. But my own views and opinions are correctly reported. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM M. GWIN.

In the report inclosed in the first of the foregoing letters and referred to in the second, occurs the following paragraph purporting to quote the language of Mr. Tilden:

"I saw Mr. Tilden yesterday and had a long talk with him. He says that in this matter, as far as he is concerned, Judge Field has no brothers, and that this little personal matter would not stand in the way with him if Field is likely to be nominated."

Dr. Gwin admits the incorrectness of this report, but, by omitting to state in what particulars, leaves the public still liable to a false impression of what fell from the lips of Mr. Tilden in that interview. As I chanced to be present during the whole conversation, I will thank you to state that what is described as "a long talk," did not last more than five minutes. I will thank you to state further that no allusion whatever was made to Judge Field or to either of his brothers by Mr. Tilden, or to any matter having any bearing whatever upon Judge Field's nomination. Yours respectfully,

H. A. TILDEN.

WINDSOR HOTEL, Thursday, June 17, 1880.

SEARCHING FOR CUBAN ARMS.

QUEBEC, June 17.—The Atalaya has not yet left port for Cuba. The expenses of her detention will be borne by the Imperial Government. It having been insinuated that arms and other contraband goods, supposed to have been on board, had been thrown overboard while she was at anchor in the stream, in 27 fathoms of water, divers have been engaged at the spot, but have discovered nothing.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS

THE SULTAN PRACTICALLY DEFYING EUROPE.

WHAT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPLISH—REPLY OF THE PORTE TO THE IDENTICAL NOTE—THE SULTAN PLAYING THE OLD GAME OF MAKING WORTHLESS PROMISES.

LONDON, June 17.—A correspondent at Berlin asserts that the supplementary conference has unanimously agreed that the better way of exercising their functions will be to request the technical commission to meet here, and, on the basis of the general line of frontier mentioned in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress, (M. Waddington's proposal,) elaborate a new boundary, which shall be submitted to the assembled Ambassadors as preliminary to all further action. The conference, therefore, will not meet again, probably, until next week, so as to allow the engineers and geographers to work out the problem.

Another Berlin dispatch says: "Austria favors the summoning of Greek and Turkish representatives to the conference after the first votes are taken."

The conference before determining what international precautions may be necessary for the safety of the Greek frontier delimitation commission, will formally ask the Porte to protect it. The attitude of Italy in the conference is regarded with distrust. All the plenipotentiaries express the conviction that a general concurrence exists between them. It is expected that their labors will be concluded in 10 or 12 days. It is possible that the idea of appointing a commission to examine the Greek frontier on the spot will be abandoned.

A Vienna dispatch says: "The answer of the Porte to the identical note is better than was anticipated, as it accepts the decision of the powers and places itself on the same basis with them. There is, however, a reservation that mediation should not interfere with the free decisions of the Porte. But it was never expected that the Porte would submit before knowing the decision of the powers. The inference is that the action of the powers has not failed to produce some impression, brought home to the Sultan as to the seriousness of his position."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "It is stated that the Porte will not openly object to the decisions of the conference, but will not enforce them. The Albanians on the Greek border are being urged to resist. Large supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent for distribution. The financial difficulties are increasing. On Monday the workmen in the Artillery Department surrounded the Grand Master and insisted on the payment of the arrears of their wages. They were appeased by a small installment. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, constant additions are being made to the special chest at the War Office, supposed to be in anticipation of war with Greece. It is believed that Russia is secretly inspiring the Sultan with the idea of resistance. There can be no hope of Turkey accepting the advice of Europe while the influence of Osman Pasha and Said Pasha, who are simply Russian instruments, prevails.

"There appears to be some prospect of an understanding being reached whereby Montenegro will receive territory on the coast in lieu of that now in contest. The new territory would include the district and Town of Dulcigno, with its roadsteads. According to article 29 of the treaty of Berlin, Antivari and the sea-board on the Adriatic, annexed to Montenegro, are subject to certain control by Austria, who would demand the same control over the proposed new sea-board. With this guaranteed, there seems to be no obstacle to a new arrangement, but the negotiations, which are promoted principally by the British and Austrian Consuls at Scutari, are not sufficiently advanced to justify the assumption that they will be successful."

The Blue Book of Western correspondence, just issued, contains a dispatch dated April 30, from Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, to Minister Layard, at Constantinople, which recounts his interview with Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Minister to England. Speaking of the non-execution of the treaty of Berlin, he says he made Musurus Pasha understand that although the Government abstained from all menace, yet it would literally adhere to the notifications it was about to make. A dispatch from Sir Austen Layard, dated April 27 mentions that the irritation of the Sultan against England was caused primarily by the proposal that England made at the Berlin Congress for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, and afterward increased by the dispatch of a fleet to the Turkish coast, in October, and that Consular reports prove that never was the Turkish Empire so disorganized or in such a critical condition. Sir Austen Layard explains that the difficulties in obtaining a solution of the pending questions are because Ministers are obliged to report everything to the Sultan. Sir Austen Layard has done everything. He has almost employed threats to cause the execution of the promised reforms. The Sultan always replies with a promise which he does not fulfill. The policy of the Sultan and his advisers is to act entirely without Europe and defy her.

In an article headed "Is it to be Coercion?" the *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses the attitude of the Government in the light of Sir Austen Layard's opinion that Turkey must either be let alone or coerced, and Earl Granville's interview with Musurus Pasha, and concludes as follows: "The Ministers have embarked on a course from which they can expect to reap nothing but humiliation, unless they are prepared (in Sir Austen Layard's words) to go further than mere menace."

LONDON, June 18.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent asserts that the plain fact is that Turkey defies Europe to carry out the decisions of the conference by main force.

A Paris correspondent learns that the Athens Government is quite alive to the fact that it will have to fight for whatever territory the conference gives it, and is trying hard to get military assistance from France.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. O'DONNELL'S QUESTION SUPPRESSED—HE LEAVES THE HOUSE—THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker having expunged from the notice-paper the portion of Mr. O'Donnell's further question concerning M. Challemel-Lacour, Mr. O'Donnell endeavored to put the question in its original form. He said he desired to bring the Speaker's action before the House. The Speaker threatened other steps if he persisted. Mr. O'Donnell, after an excited scene, declined to put the question and left the House.

The report of the committee of the House of Commons in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh states that there is no precedent whatever for the refusal of the House to allow a member to take the Parliamentary oath. The committee hold that the mere compliance of Mr. Bradlaugh with the form used when the oath is taken would not be a taking of the oath, and that the House can and ought to prevent him from going through such form; therefore, the committee advise that he be allowed to affirm. On Monday next Mr. Labouchere, (Liberal,) member for Northampton, will move that Mr. Bradlaugh be admitted to make affirmation or declaration, instead of taking the oath. Mr. Robert N. Fowler, (Conservative,) member for London, will move the previous question. An exciting debate is anticipated. The supporters of Mr. Bradlaugh's admission will take their stand on the report of the committee and the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. It is expected that the Government will not declare on either side, but leave the question open. A close vote is anticipated.

On the resumption to-day of the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Irish Relief bill, Mr. Henry Chaplin, (Conservative,) member for Lincolnshire, Middle, moved a further adjournment of the debate to await the presentation of a new clause, of which Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has given notice, which is intended to give discretionary powers to County Court Judges in giving relief in cases of eviction. Mr. Chaplin said the bill was a new Irish Land act which outdid the worst and most vicious features of the Land act of 1870. Mr. Forster put it to the Speaker whether, inasmuch as notice of the clause only had been given, it was in order to discuss it. The Speaker ruled that as public notice of the clause had been given, which constituted a vital portion of bills, he could not prevent reference thereto. Mr. Forster said that after this ruling of the Speaker he would withdraw the clause and give notice that he would introduce it as a separate bill. Mr. Chaplin therefore withdrew his motion to further adjourn the debate. The bill was then passed on its second reading.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

AN ALLEGED LEGITIMIST CONSPIRACY—DISCUSSING THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

PARIS, June 17.—The *Figaro* prints an exposure of an alleged Legitimist conspiracy. It is said that the Count de Chambord, the Bourbon pretender, is privy to the plot, and that large sums of money have been collected to buy the adhesion of influential Republicans.

A number of Senators and Deputies met to-day, by request of Premier De Freycinet, to discuss the amnesty question. M. De Freycinet said the Government thought it expedient to summon a meeting of the Moderate members of the two chambers to ascertain their views, in order that the Government might know how to act in the matter. M. Léon Say said he had so recently returned to Paris that he had not had time to learn the feeling of the Senate. M. Gambetta explained that it was at his instance that the meeting had been convened. He urged the Government to put an end to the irritating question by presenting a bill for plenary amnesty. The Senators replied that the Government would not obtain the votes of the Left Centre in the Senate for such a measure.

At a Cabinet council this morning a majority declared in favor of amnesty.

LONDON, June 18.—A Paris correspondent says the result of the meeting of the moderate members of both chambers yesterday is that it now seems settled that a plenary amnesty bill will be presented in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, supported by the whole strength of the Ministry; that the Chamber will vote the bill by a large majority, and thus the odium of refusal will be thrown on the Senate, which, when persuaded that the Government is in earnest, is scarcely likely to brave the issue.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 17.—Several French firms having large orders from the Chinese Government for rifles have been instructed to complete them as quickly as possible.

Mr. P. Lorillard's 4-year-old br. c. Falsetto has been scratched for all his engagements.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Four bye elections to various German representative bodies manifest a decided revulsion in favor of the uncompromising Constitutionalists. This is the more significant as the elections occurred in parts of the Empire far removed from each other, namely: Wurtemburg, Hesse-Cassel, Brandenburg, and East Prussia. The Governmental journal, the *Post*, admits that a change has taken place in public sentiment."

The *Times* in its financial article this morning says: "The absence of authentic news from Buenos Ayres probably alarms holders of Argentine securities more than the truth. A statement is current that fighting has begun, but the usual agents of the Argentine Government here have had no such news. It is not improbable, however, that fighting either has occurred or will take place before matters settle down."

ROME, June 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the President read the letter from Signor Crispi resigning his seat in the Chamber. Signor Nicotera moved that Signor Crispi be asked to withdraw his resignation. Several Deputies, including the Premier, Signor Cairoli, supported the motion, which was unanimously approved.

MADRID, June 17.—No information has as yet reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to corroborate the reports of the firing upon the schooner "Ethel A. Merritt" by a Spanish frigate. The United States Minister had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs this evening, but no information is forthcoming in regard to the object of the meeting.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch from Teheran says: "A caravan which has arrived at Shah-Rud reports that an attack was made recently by the Tekke-Turcomans on Koochan. The Tekkes were defeated and dispersed by the Governor's cavalry."

A Rangoon dispatch says: "Prince Nyoun-Goke has gathered 1,500 men, and is again stationed a few miles beyond our border. His force is steadily increasing, but he has no arms or money. The Government has invited him to surrender, and has offered to send him back to Calcutta on the former terms, but the Prince has not replied."

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, June 17.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that there is no doubt that the opposition Afghan leaders are trying to gather men in the Zurmat and Mardan districts. There is a large gathering of men at Ghazni.

A dispatch from Kabul says: "Friendly letters, dated Khanabad, June 9, have been received by the British from Abdurrahman Khan. They announce his intention of going to Char-i-Kar in acceptance of the invitation of the British Government. Before starting he will probably await the arrival of letters from Kabul containing orders of the Government on certain points on which he desired information, which should reach him on the 20th inst."

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 18—1 A. M.—For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary or higher temperature, stationary barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, generally shifting to south-easterly, stationary barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds, becoming variable, stationary barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds, generally shifting to south-easterly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north-east to south-east, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, slightly warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by occasional rain, winds mostly from south to east, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, south-easterly winds, falling barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio River will fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Lookout.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	58°	60°	3:30 P. M.	71°	81°
6 A. M.	59°	61°	6 P. M.	67°	75°
9 A. M.	65°	69°	9 P. M.	61°	70°
12 M.	69°	75°	12 P. M.	57°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.......69[illegible]°

Average temperature for same date last year.......63[illegible]°

A WEDDING IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, June 17.—Trinity Church in this city was well filled at 1 o'clock this afternoon with prominent members of New-York and Newark society to witness the marriage of Miss Helen Rutherfurd, daughter of the late John Rutherfurd, of this city, to Mr. Alfred Ely, of New-York, son of the late Hon. Alfred Ely. The bride's family is one of the oldest in the State, and is associated with much of its history. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Eccleston performed the ceremony. The bridal procession consisted of Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, the bride's uncle, who gave her away, and who escorted her up the aisle; the groom, with Mrs. Rutherfurd; the following bridesmaids: Miss Louisa Rutherfurd, Miss Mary Rutherfurd, Miss M. M. Carnochan, of New-York; Miss Sophie Livingston, of Port Jervis; Miss Anita Evans, of Pelham, N. Y.; Miss Frances Parkes, Miss Alla MacKie, and Miss Margaret C. Dodd, of this city; Mr. Fred Gillette, of Boston, the groom's best man, and the ushers, Messrs. Archibald Russell and Henry Agar, of New-York; Henry W. Farnham, of New-Haven; Conners Gray, of Boston; E. Q. Keasbey, Cortlandt Parker, Jr., Warren R. Dennis, and Livingston Rutherfurd, of Newark. The bride wore a dress of illusion, trimmed with point lace. The brides-maids wore light dresses, similar in character. Among the invited guests present were the Hon. Courtlandt Parker and daughters, A. Q. Keasbey, the Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, ex-Vice-Chancellor Dodd, and a large number of society people from Elizabeth and New-York. A reception took place at the residence of Mrs. Rutherfurd, in West Park-street, immediately after the wedding. Early this evening the newly-married couple left here for their country seat in the upper part of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 17.—Augustino Llanes, a Cuban, 28 years old, to-day committed suicide on account of ill-health.

ALBANY, June 17.—The tolls received on the canals from June 8 to 14 were $48,151 81, and for the same period in 1879, $18,582 14.

FISH-CULTURE IN BERLIN

THE GREAT FAIR IN PROGRESS AND VERY POPULAR.

REMARKABLE COMPLETENESS AND BEAUTY OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION—GENEROUS HELP AFFORDED BY THE GOVERNMENT—IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR FISH-CULTURE.

BERLIN, June 2.—Although several weeks have passed since the opening of the great Fishery Fair, Berlin is still apparently as much interested in it as ever, judging from the numbers which daily attend it, and which have ranged from between 5,000 and 6,000 to above 17,000, the largest attendance being on Sundays. The price of admission is placed at 1 mark (24 cents) between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and at half that sum from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. This arrangement allows those who are present for study to fulfill their purpose free from the presence of a crowd. During the first portion of the day the attendance is composed mainly of gentlemen who examine the articles more or less critically; many of these persons have come from England, France, Italy and other countries, with this object in view. Mr. Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries of Great Britain, has already been here several weeks. The attendance will, perhaps, average 2,000 persons per day, rising on Whitsunday to about 30,000, 24,789 tickets having been sold at the doors, besides an estimated number of 5,000 disposed of by the street-car companies, no returns of which have yet been made.

The American exhibit is everywhere spoken of as one of great merit and importance, being larger than that of any other country in its variety, if not in the number of specimens. The great beauty of the collection sent by the National Museum and the Irish Commission consists, in fact, chiefly in its variety, and in the absence of duplicates, which only serve to weary the sight-seer and student. This collection comprises the mammalian carnivora of the land and water, including the fisher, mink, otter, raccoon, seals, cetaceans, &c., which feed upon fish; the piscivorous birds, which are destructive to either fish or their eggs, from the water-ousel, crow, kingfisher, eagles, herons, fish-eating ducks, pelicans, gannets, gulls, to the loons and grebes; reptiles, as alligators, turtles, and water-snakes; and destructive fishes, from the great sharks to the rapacious gar of fresh water. These, as well as the food fishes, are well shown in the admirable plaster casts of the National Museum, and also by colored plates and photographs.

Mr. B. J. M. Carley, of Fulton Market, New-York, has furnished, through Mr. E. G. Blackford, a series of oysters from the vicinity of New-York, which illustrate the peculiarities of the favorite "brands" that delight the palates of New-Yorkers. The barrels of fresh oysters received met with a warm reception in this land, where oysters are worth $1 50 a dozen; while the last report of the Maryland Fish Commission, containing the life, history, and a series of illustrations of the embryology of the American oyster, prepared by Dr. W. K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, is eagerly sought for by the naturalist and the oyster-culturist. The latter finds in this report innumerable facts not only new, but diametrically opposite to what is recorded in the history of the European bivalve.

The great fishing countries are Norway, Holland, and the United States, that is to say, these are the countries which catch more fish than they consume, and, consequently, are rivals for the export trade. France catches about what she consumes, and exports little save sardines and what may be called fishes of luxury, while England and Germany are great consumers. The dry-salted preparations include codfish in all its forms and also "abalone," the venus-ear, (*Haliotis*,) which is cured in Santa Barbara, Cal., and sent to China in large quantities, as well as "whale-sinew," which finds a market in the same country. The smoked preparations include halibut, herrings, eels, smelts, haddock, shad, bluefish, mackerel, salmon, and sturgeon; while there are many exhibitions of fish in pickle as well as in spice and vinegar, oil, &c., from the factories of the Atlantic coast. The cooked preparations in cans are well represented by "codfish balls," (this does not translate well into German,) fresh codfish, haddock, cusk, canned fish-chowder, (also not translatable,) mackerel of many sorts and styles, halibut, salmon, smelts, terrapin, lobster, shrimps, hard crabs, deviled crabs, clams, clam chowder, oysters, and "extract of fish," the latter being shown by 17 different firms or companies, not counting a few entries by the Fish Commission, the largest exhibitors being H. K. & F. B. Thurber, of New-York. Many of these articles are entirely unknown in Europe, especially the American clam, the jury insisting upon passing them as "mussels!"

It is said that the awards will not be made public until the close of the exhibition. In consequence, it is impossible to give a guess as to the direction which the prizes will take. Nevertheless, it would not require a prophet to foresee that the clam, which is such a favorite on Coney Island, will not carry off the honors in Europe, where it is simply a "mussel," and "clam chowder" is an unknown mixture, to be regarded with suspicion.

A consignment of fresh fish is received weekly from Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, and the American striped bass is much admired, so much so that there is a proposition to introduce it into German waters. The fish are placed in a refrigerator and can be seen through the glass. Mr. Blackford being either fortunate in regard to weather, ships, or other influences, or else systematically careful in his packing. Whether luck or skill, it is certain that his specimens have come over in very good condition and make a creditable display.

It is commonly said here that the complete and exhaustive exhibition of American fisheries will stimulate emigration, few persons here having an idea of their extent and value. Had it not been made a national affair, and placed in the hands of Prof. Baird, the United States Commissioner on Fish and Fisheries, with the National Museum and the Fish Commission to draw upon, the collection could not have been gotten up in its present condition and completeness under five years. As it is, the whole display, excepting the canned goods, a few boats, and the paintings, came from the museum at Washington, and was ready for shipment in three weeks from the time when Congress wisely decided that the great American fishery interests should be brought forward prominently at the present International Exhibition, in order that our productions might be carefully examined by the consumers of the world. The exhibit of American anglers' goods is exceedingly large, including rods, reels, flies, hooks, andlines of all sizes and qualities. But, although it is so extensive, and comes from so many different makers and firms, it is all the property of the National Museum, and is so exhibited, with the makers' or dealers' names and addresses on the bottoms of the cards, the only exception being in the case of split bamboo rods sent by H. L. Leonard, Bangor, Me. This department is very complete, and is shown by the side of the Smithsonian collection of savage implements, forming a striking contrast to the bone and wooden hooks, sea-weed and walrus-hide lines, &c., which delight the man of ethnological tastes.

The interest in angling material is not great, and, perhaps, no one has come to Berlin especially to study it. From the number of people who make inquiries concerning any special department, an estimate may be formed of the value of the different exhibits, which would seem to be in this ratio: Canned goods and other food preparations, fish-culture, nets, boats, and appliances used in the fisheries, natural history, and lastly, the fishery products used in the arts and manufactures. All of these classes are subdivided into many parts, and if we consider that the number of inquiries relating to canned goods and food preparations is vastly increased by the number of casual visitors who are suddenly seized with a desire to open a business in this line by selling on commission, but who never do so, it would then seem as if the culture of fishes as a means of increasing the food supply was the subject which attracted the attention of the thinking visitor in the highest degree. The visitors may rightly be classed into the thinking and the unthinking in the proportion of 99 of the latter to 1 of the former. It is noticeable that the students of fish-culture as a class are men who have the welfare of their lands at heart, and are often those who have not only inclination but power to encourage this peaceful and profitable industry. Prominent among these men is the Crown Prince of Germany, who takes great interest in fish-culture as a means of feeding a people whose land cannot produce much more beef, pork, or mutton than it does at present, but whose waters may be made to yield more than they have ever done. His questions show that he has more than a superficial knowledge of this subject.

It is generally conceded that in improved apparatus for fish-culture the United States is far ahead of other nations. The models of the new hatching-steamer, Fish Hawk, are always the centre of attraction and admiration, especially the large sectional model, on a scale of one-sixth. This idea of a floating hatching-house at once strikes the fish-culturist as something very practical, inasmuch as it can be taken from one fishery to another as required, while the eggs may be obtained from wherever they may be in the greatest abundance without packing or transportation.

American fish-culture is well represented at Berlin by the United States Fish Commission—which shows models of all American fish-ways—some 20 in number—devices for obtaining and impregnating ova, models of hatching-houses, hatching troughs and boxes, both stationary and floating, devices for transporting live fish and eggs, accessories to hatching apparatus, apparatus used in feeding fry, maps, charts, and the literature of fish-culture, enemies of the fish-culturist, eggs of fishes in alcohol, &c., probably the most complete and exhaustive display of the kind ever attempted.

The New-York Fish Commission also makes a display of the apparatus used in the hatching of the salmonidæ, shad, and white-fish, devices for changing water, eggs in alcohol, reports, and hybridized fishes.

Among the private fish-culturists who exhibit through the United States Commission, may be named the veteran Dr. Garlick, who sends a model of the trout hatching-box used in his first experiments. Mr. James Annin, Jr., trout-breeder, of Caledonia, N. Y., sends a model of box used in shipping eggs to Europe, which has been found to be very effective. Mr. S. H. Ainsworth, another fish-cultural pioneer, exhibits the model of his unpatented spawning-race, whereby the fecundated eggs may be taken from the stream after being deposited by the parent trout, a very useful contrivance when the fish are not in numbers sufficient to make it profitable to strip them by hand. The Maryland Fish Commission sends a model of the "Druid Hill Hatching-house," which is located in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, one of the most complete establishments in the country, built in 1875 by the City of Baltimore, under the direction of Major T. B. Ferguson, State Commissioner of Fisheries, at a cost of $7,000. The model is a working one, and was shown at Philadelphia with water running through it. On the floor of the house are models of the Ferguson jars, flights of Coste trays, troughs of Williamson's patent, hatching-boxes of Clark's patent, same of Holton's, aquaria, reservoirs, and porcelain-lined sinks. The Fish-cultural Department of the United States is also rich in maps, photographs, and charts, prominent among which may be mentioned maps of the national carp-ponds at Washington, D. C., and the Druid Hill carp-ponds at Baltimore; map of the United States reservation for fish-cultural purposes on the McCloud River, California, and a map of the United States salmon-breeding works at Grand Lake Stream, Maine, as well as photographs of the hatching stations, the Fish Hawk, and apparatus, making a collection which at once strikes the observer as complete and really unsurpassed.

There is a family resemblance between most of the nets, lines, and other appliances used for taking fish on both sides of the Atlantic, the differences being only such as are caused by the expense of the raw material, individual or national preference, &c. But there is on each side one distinct form of net in use which could be adopted on the other with great advantage; these are the "beam-trawl" of Europe and the "purse-seine" of America. The beam-trawl is the best known device for taking the bottom fishes, especially the flat fishes, which habitually lie upon the bottom, and only leave it for a moment to change their location as the impulse seizes them. They often bury themselves in the sand, with only the head and breathing apparatus exposed, and there watch for food or enemies. The beam-trawl is dragged along with its beam connecting two supports, depending from which is the bag-like net, the upper portion being fast to the beam, while the lower is weighted with leads that drag the bottom. This makes a capacious maw some 25 feet in length and 2 feet in height, into which the startled fish escape for protection. It is by this mode of fishing that all the famed turbot and soles are caught, and it is practiced by the fishermen of England to a great extent for flounders, brill, and other bottom fish, even the shrimp-netters using a smaller contrivance of the same pattern to capture their prey. The beam-trawl is dragged by lines varying in length with the depth of water, at a speed of three to six knots an hour, the trawl being left down from one to four or five hours, according to the depth, speed with which it is dragged, &c. This form of fishing has never been utilized in America, except in the investigations of the United States Fish Commission, where it was productive of most valuable results in bringing to light new species of fish and forms of life unknown to science. In the discovery of the "craig," or "pole-flounder"—*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*—a fish which is said to equal the finest of European flat fishes, it has proved to be of inestimable value; this fish has lived upon our coast no man can say how long, and was caught in quantities that proved it was plentiful, and yet our oldest fishermen had never seen one! Lo! here comes a Government steamer having on board a corps of scientists, with Prof. Baird at their head, and on dropping this "new-fangled" contrivance, they bring up dozens of "new" fish, the like of which no American fisherman had ever seen, but which, upon a careful examination, turn out to be a favorite European fish not known to exist on the Western side of the Atlantic. The apparatus used in America, which is attracting attention in Europe, is the "purse-seine," a species of seine used in the herring and menhaden fisheries. When a school is surrounded, this seine purses up at the bottom by means of a weight dropped overboard, and prevents the escape of the fish under the lead-line.

Nothing can be learned as to the awards, the juries guarding their secrets well. It is unofficially said that they will not be announced until the close of the exhibition. In the meantime, the prizes stand before the eyes of anxious contestant for the honors, but shine equally bright for all. The first grand prize, offered by the Emperor, will be given to the country which is shown to have made the best exhibit in all departments. The verdicts will not be divulged for weeks to come. F. M.

AWARDS TO AMERICANS.

BERLIN, June 17.—The prizes to the successful exhibitors at the International Fishery Exhibition here were distributed to-day. It is understood that the Governments to which it is proposed to send a gold medal with an address of thanks include that of the United States. The first honorary prize was awarded to Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Among the awards are the following gold medals, with special honorary mention: The United States Finance Department and United States Fisheries Commission. The following exhibitors have received gold medals: United States Fisheries Commissioners Leonard, of Bangor, Me.; Atkins, of Rockport, Me.; Ferguson, of Baltimore, Md.; Green, of Rochester, N. Y.; Donald, of Lexington, Va.; Mather, of New-York; Stone, of Charlestown, N. H., and Chase, of Detroit, Mich. Silver medals were awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco; the Beardsleys, of New-York; Booth, of Chicago; Potter & Wrightington, of Boston; the Portland Packing Company; the Russia Cement Company, of Rockport, Mass.; Rosenstein Brothers, of New-York; Thorne, of Massachusetts; Torber, of New-York; Ward, of America; Hagedorn, of New-York; Everson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wilcox Crittenden, of Middletown, Conn.; Chase, of Detroit, Mich.; Merriman, of New-York; United States Fisheries Commissioner Brown Goode, of Washington; the *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company, of New-York; Noble, of Richibucto, Canada, and Scribner, of New-York. A large number of Americans received bronze medals, diplomas, and honorary mention.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $527,696 06, and from Customs, $707,148 72.

The President to-day appointed ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft Collector of Customs for Philadelphia.

The President, Mrs. Hayes, and Mr. Webb C. Hayes expect to leave here to-morrow for Columbus, Ohio, where they will spend Sunday. From Columbus they will go to attend the Commencement exercises at Kenyon College next Thursday.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 458,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

The National Board of Health to-day received an official report from Havana stating that for the week ending June 12 there had been 25 deaths from yellow fever and 14 deaths from small-pox.

DEATH ON A PLEASURE STEAMER.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S SEA-SICKNESS AND ITS SUDDEN FATAL TERMINATION.

LONG BRANCH, June 17.—Just before the steamer Plymouth Rock left her pier at New-York, this afternoon, two young ladies came on board. They went to the stewardess, and one of them said: "This is my sister; her health is very bad; she is going to Long Branch to visit her aunt, hoping thereby to benefit her health." They then bade each other good-bye very affectionately, and one left the boat. The other, after a few words, left the stewardess and went upon the saloon deck. The stewardess, attending to her duties, thought no more of the young lady until after the boat was outside the Hook and in sight of Long Branch. Then she was summoned to attend the young woman, who, to all appearances, had fainted. Notwithstanding all appliances usual in such cases were used, she remained in the same state until the boat arrived at Long Branch pier, when a physician was summoned, who immediately pronounced her dead. In conversation with a gentleman and lady who sat by her she told them where she lived, and gave the name of her father as D. McGiehan, a ship-builder, residing at Pamrapo, N. J. Soon afterward, the boat came outside the Hook, and, the sea being a little rough, a lady sitting on the opposite side of the saloon became very sea-sick. This annoyed the young woman, and she exclaimed to her companions that the sight would make her sick too. She soon exhibited all the symptoms of sea-sickness, and suddenly her head fell back and she became unconscious.

A telegram was immediately sent to Pamrapo, summoning the dead woman's friends, who are expected in the morning. The woman was about 20 years old and well dressed; she wore gold bracelets, breastpin, ring, and chain with locket attached.

LAND SALES IN PIKE COUNTY.

MILFORD, Penn., June 17.—The Treasurer's sale of unseated lands in Pike County for taxes which commenced here Monday, closed yesterday. Over 15,000 acres were sold. These lands are situated in the remote districts of the county, and while some of the property is quite heavily timbered, the greater part is not worth the taxes. The buyers were principally New-York speculators, who make enormous profits by re-selling to immigrants.

"Hub Punch" deservedly has the reputation of being the most enticing and healthful drink ever concocted. Sold everywhere. $1 25 per bottle. —*Exchange.*

ON ICE.—Luxurious and healthful. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for Invalids and Convalescents. TARRANT & Co., Sole Agents. Beware of counterfeits.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: End of an Idle Session; The National Campaign; Not a Doubtful State; The People in Politics; Two Steam-Ships in Peril; Veterans of the Potomac; Killing a Partisan Bill; End of the College Year; Mr. Tilden's Campaign; Affairs in Foreign Lands; All the General News; Can the Lost be Counted? Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and Full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manuf. only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Brooks's Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's Dress and Walking BOOTS and SHOES. Largest stock of fine work in the City. Ready-made and to measure. A perfect fit guaranteed. Boys' and Youths' SHOES. BROOKS, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

"Alderney Brand."

BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—BREWSTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, June 17, 1880, by the Rev. Dr. Krotel, CONSTANT A. ANDREWS to BLANCHE L. BREWSTER, daughter of Samuel B. H. Vance, of this City. No cards.

BARNES—BARBOUR.—On Wednesday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Messrs. George M. Walker and O. E. Daggett, RICHARD S. BARNES, of Brooklyn, to HATTIE D. BARBOUR, of Hartford. No cards.

HADDEN—BURCKHARDT.—On Thursday, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, HAROLD FARQUHAR HADDEN to VALERIE, daughter of Edward Burckhardt, of Basle, Switzerland.

PUMFREY—EVANS.—On Tuesday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, GEORGE PUMFREY and MARY E., daughter of the late Lemuel G. Evans, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWER.—In Brooklyn, June 16, 1880, HENRY W. BROWER, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 183 Bergen-st. Services also on Saturday, 19th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y., on arrival of the 8 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

CHURCH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1880, in the 68d year of her age, ELIZA JAMES, wife of Robert Church, and daughter of the Hon. James Stewart, late of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 294 Clinton-st., on Saturday, June 19, at 10:30 A. M.

COCKE.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on 16th inst., NORMAN ATWATER, infant son of John J. and Sarah Cocke, of Petersburg, Va.

Funeral at the residence of T. S. Atwater, New-Brunswick, on 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

COLER.—At Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, June 15, 1880, ARTHUR G., second son of William N. and Cordelia S. Coler, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral and interment at Champaign, Ill.

DIX.—Lost, from the Narragansett, June 12, MARION WASHBURN, 11 years; ALFRED CARRUTH, 9 years, and EMILY, 3 years, children of Alfred P. and Emily F. Dix.

Memorial services were held at the residence of their parents yesterday. Interment of Emily at Mt. Auburn.

EMERY.—Thursday, June 17, JNO. R. EMERY, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, in Bound Brook, N. J., June 19, at 2:30 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

FIELD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, White Plains, Sixth month, 16th, HENRY C. FIELD, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Seventh day, 19th, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at White Plains on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., June 16, 1880, DAVID M. MEEKER, in his 61st year.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 304 Broad-st., Newark, on Monday, June 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Please send no flowers.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 15th inst., at her home, in this City, No. 281 5th-av., ELIZABETH LOCKWOOD, wife of Henry T. Morgan, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral at Norwalk, Conn., from the late residence of her father, Col. Buckingham Lockwood, on Friday the 18th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Trains leave 42d-st. at 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at South Norwalk Station.

ROPER.—On Thursday, June 17, of pneumonia, MARGARET GEORGINA, relict of John Roper, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, A. Dal Molin, Esq., No. 423 East 83d-st., on Saturday, June 19, at 10 A. M.

VINTON.—At Pomfret, Conn., on Tuesday, June 15, OLIVER PERRY VINTON, son of the late Francis and Elizabeth Mason Vinton, and assistant minister of Mount Calvary Parish, Baltimore.

WARDWELL.—At Montclair, N. J., on June 15, after a brief illness, Mrs. REBECCA J. WARDWELL, widow of the late Geo. S. Wardwell, aged 79 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Wyeth, Old Road, Montclair, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 2:10 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Ridgewood Station.

Camden (N. J.) papers please copy.

WATSON.—In Paris, France, May 25, 1880, FRANCES M., wife of John May Watson, and daughter of Walter S. and Mary M. Gurnee.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Friday, June 18, at 3:30 o'clock. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, June 19, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship General Werder, via Southampton and Bremen; on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Porto Rico and the West Indies leave New-York June 12. The mails for Cuba and Mexico leave New-York June 16. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York June 17. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York June 18. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York June 20. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco July 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco July 3.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARETS.

A fine St. Estephe at $5 50 per case.
Margaux, $7. La Rose, $9.
also, high grade Chateau Wines.
MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

CLARET WINES.

Good, pure, natural, excellent for every-day table use, at moderate prices; also, the higher grades of esteemed years.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-Square.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—HAY-RACKS, Mangers, Stall-guards, Posts, &c.; our own make, of No. 1 iron; castings straight and smooth. Send for a catalogue. JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 10 Murray-st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Room F *Evening Post* Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JULY CONTAINS:

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. By MARIA E. OAKEY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Violet Girl.—William Morris Hunt.—The Prodigal Son.—Girl with the Cat.

BY-PATHS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—I. By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Frontispiece.—Woodcock.—Judge Hixley.—An old Inn on the Road to Fort Pendleton.—The Regiment at Fort Pendleton.—The old Mill and the Miller.—A Mountain Weaver.—Jerry Browning, our Guide.—Kimmiller's.—Entering the Wilderness.—Fungous Growth in the Wilderness.—Camp on the Blackwater.—Coming down the Mountain.—Falls of the Blackwater.—Dobbin's Fire-Place.—Dobbin's House.—Onish Woman and Child.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL. By A. A. HAYES, Jr.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Alva Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca crossing the Great American Desert.—Prairie Schooners at the Dock.—Sudden Attack by Indians.—Entrance of the Caravan into Santa Fé.—The Don.—Kearny's Soldiers crossing the Range.—First Store in Lamin.—Road Agents at Work.—The captured Road Agents.

PRINCES AND POTENTATES IN 1840.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Queen Louise of Prussia.—William II., King of the Netherlands.—Frederic William IV., King of Prussia.—Alfred De Musset.—Alphonse De Lamartine.—Henry Vincent.—Daniel O'Connell.—General Rosas.

SUMMER CLUBS ON GREAT SOUTH BAY. By THOMAS W. KNOX.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Flags, eh? and Clams a Dollar a Thousand!"—The first Olympic.—Burying a Drone.—Looking for the Schooner.—Disturbing a Sleeper.—Olympic Water-works.—Feeding Trout at the Preserve of the South Side Club.—Converting a Poacher.—The Ballyhoo Bird.—"Shot 'em on de Wing."

PRINCE YOUSUF AND THE ALCAYDE. A BALLAD. By C. P. CRANCH.
With an Illustration.

QUEEN VICTORIA. By Mrs. OLIPHANT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Queen Victoria.—Edward, Duke of Kent, Father of Victoria.—The little Princess Victoria.—Claremont.—Victoria, Aug. 10, 1835.—Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Father of Prince Albert.—Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Mother of Prince Albert.—Rosenau.—Prince Albert at the Age of Twenty.—Coronation of Queen Victoria.—Prince Albert as Field-Marshal.—The Duchess of Kent, Victoria's Mother.—The Queen Dressed in Uniform for a Review.—The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal.—The Queen and Princess, from a Painting by Winterhalter.—The young Prince of Wales.

BLUE FLAGS. A POEM. By ELLEN M. HUTCHINSON.
With an Illustration.

WHITE WINGS: A YACHTING ROMANCE. By WILLIAM BLACK.
CHAPTERS XXXV.-XXXVII.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece.—"The Ladies Produced their Knitting Materials."

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. By RICHARD T. ELY.

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CHAPTERS XLI.-XLIII.

WASHINGTON SQUARE. A NOVEL. By HENRY JAMES, JR.
CHAPTERS I.-VI.

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POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CAMPAIGN CLUB of the Twenty-third Assembly District will be held at Republican Hall, No. 109 East 125th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

M. E. RANDELL, Secretary. M. E. CRASTO, President.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 4s R., 1907 .... 103¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 3 P. M.

U. S. 4s R.	U. S. 5s '81, R.	U. S. 5s '81, C.
$10,000 ...... 107⅛	$6,000 ...... 103⅛	$5,000 ...... 103¼
U. S. 4s C., 1907.		
10,000 ...... 108¼		

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Erie 7s, con. sold.	Little Pittsburg.	Union Pacific.
$55,000 ...b3.120	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	[illegible]	North-western.
10,000 85	Delaware & Hud.	[illegible]
12,000 ...... 85¼	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & West.
50,000 ...... 85⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d 5s fund.	Western Union.	[illegible]
10,000 79	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. P. 1st con.	Pacific Mail.	Kansas & Texas.
5,000 ...... 94⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	N. Y. C. & Hud.	Louis. & Nash.
5,000 102	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore C. 1st.	Lake Shore.	Lake Erie & West.
50,000 ...... 123⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., K. & T. con. as	[illegible]	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.
10,000 ...b3.104⅝	[illegible]	Manhattan.
Mo. Kan. & T. 2d.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	[illegible]
25,000 ...... 60¼	[illegible]	Northern Pacific.
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	Bur., C. R. & N.	[illegible]
19,000 ...... 112⅛	[illegible]	N. Y., Ont. & West.
Int. & Gt. North. 1st	Ind., Bl. & West.	[illegible]
3,000 99	[illegible]	Oregon R. & N.
Metropolitan 1st.	Central of N. J.	[illegible]
20,000 ...... 101¼	[illegible]	Phil. & Reading.
T. & W. con. conv	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 ...b3. 93	[illegible]	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
Union Pacific 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 ...... 114⅜	St. Paul.	Han. & St. Joseph.
Ohio Central 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 ...b3. 60	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 73	W., St. L. & P. pf.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
U. Pac. S. J. B'ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 ...... 105¼	Michigan Central.	Ohio & Miss.
Mil. & St. Paul 1st I. & D. ext.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 112	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trad. Bank.	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C.
...... 250	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Ex.		
300 47		
La Plata Mining.		
100 ...b3. 5		
Silver Cliff Min.		
100 ...... 5¼		
Homestake Min.		
30 33		
Penn. Coal.		
47 ...... 200½		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 17.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

South Hite.	Amie.	Rappahannock.
200 ...b.c.1.85	200 ...b.c.1.20	1000 ...b.c.b3. .29
200 ...b.c.1.75	700 ...b.c.b14.1.20	100 ...b.c. .29
200 ...b.c.1.80	300 ...... 1.15	500 ...a.c.b30. .30
200 ...a.c.b60.2.00	200 ...a.c.b30.1.25	200 ...a.c.b5. .30
Union Consol.	700 ...a.c.b3.1.15	Chrysolite.
20 ...b.c.b3.19.00	May Belle.	100 ...b.c.18.88
Silver Cliff.	500 ...b.c.b10. .46	200 ...b.c.18.50
100 ...b.c.b15.5.12	500 ...b.c. .46	100 ...b.c.b5.18.50
100 ...b.c.b3.5.12	500 ...b.c. .47	300 ...... 18.50
100 ...b.c.5.12	500 ...b.c. .47	100 ...... 18.63
200 ...a.c.5.00	100 ...b.c. .49	200 ...a.c.18.63
Goodshaw.	100 ...b.c. .47	200 ...a.c.b30.18.00
100 ...b.c.2.50	100 ...b.c.b3. .49	100 ...a.c.b60.18.25
100 ...b.c.b30.2.40	300 ...b.c. .48	Buckeye.
100 ...a.c.2.35	100 ...b.c. .49	100 ...b.c.s3. .35
100 ...... 2.40	100 ...a.c. .47	500 ...a.c. .35
100 ...a.c.2.50	100 ...a.c. .47	California.
100 ...a.c.2.50	Eureka.	20 ...... 3.10
Consol. Virginia.	40 ...b.c.s3.19.00	Granville.
50 ...b.c.3.30	Calaveras.	600 ...s3. .15
50 ...b.c.3.30	200 ...b.c. .71	300 ...a.c. .15
75 ...... 3.35	200 ...b.c. .70	Hukill.
Origin'l Keystone	200 ...b.c. .69	200 ...a.c.1.50
100 ...... .35	300 ...b.c. .70	100 ...a.c.1.50
Leadville consol.	100 ...a.c. .69	Climax.
70 ...b.c.1.10	Lacrosse.	200 ...a.c.2.40
5000 ...... 1.00	100 ...... .31	La Plata.
Green Mountain.	Bodie.	100 ...b.c.5.00
100 ...b.c.3.05	10 ...a.c.6.75	100 ...b.c.5.25

THURSDAY, June 17—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, the volume of business was very light and the fluctuations were confined within comparatively narrow limits. Operators are apparently disinclined to trade extensively at the moment and are quietly watching the course of events before committing themselves on either side of the account. In the early dealings there was a fractional decline in prices, which was soon followed by an advance of ¼ to 1 ₽ cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. About midday a reaction of ⅛ to ⅝ ₽ cent. took place, but during the afternoon the market became firm and closed at an improvement from the lowest point, ranging from ¼ to 2 ₽ cent. Michigan Central, St. Louis and San Francisco First preferred, New-Jersey Central, and Lake Shore being most conspicuous in the upward movement.

The transactions aggregated 147,557 shares, including 22,400 Erie, 16,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 15,800 Western Union, 15,400 New-Jersey Central, 15,100 Lake Shore, 7,600 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 6,500 Pacific Mail, 6,100 St. Paul, 5,900 Manhattan Elevated, 5,500 Silver Cliff, 4,900 Kansas and Texas, 3,600 North-west, 3,500 Michigan Central, and 2,100 Reading.

North-west declined from 91⅝ to 91¼, and advanced to 92⅛; St. Paul advanced from 74¾ to 75⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 74⅝ to 74⅜, rose to 75¼, and closed at 75¼; Delaware and Hudson sold up from 69⅛ to 70, and reacted to 69⅞; New-Jersey Central advanced from 59¼ to 59⅞, receded to 59⅝, sold up to 60⅝, and reacted to 60⅜; Reading rose from 17⅝ to 18; Erie fell off from 36⅛ to 35⅝, and advanced to 37; do. preferred sold up from 58¼ to 59¼; Pacific Mail declined from 38 to 37⅜, and rose to 38⅝; Western Union receded from 104 to 103⅝, and advanced to 104⅝; Lake Shore sold up from 103⅛ to 104⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 33⅞ to 34, fell off to 32⅞, and recovered to 33⅝; do. preferred receded from 74 to 73⅛, and recovered to 73½; Manhattan Elevated declined from 34 to 33⅛, rose to 34⅛, and closed at 34; Kansas and Texas sold down from 33⅛ to 33⅛, advanced to 34⅛, and reacted to 34; Michigan Central rose from 85⅛ to 87⅛; Iron Mountain declined from 44⅛ to 43⅛, and advanced to 44⅝, closing at 44¼; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred receded from 66 to 65⅛, and rose to 67⅛.

Money was extremely easy at 2@3 ₽ cent. on call on pledge of stock collateral, and at 2 ₽ cent. on Government bonds, closing at 2@3 ₽ cent. on stocks, and 2 ₽ cent. on United States bonds. Time loans and prime mercantile paper are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, ⅛ premium, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial $1 premium, $2 50 premium; St. Louis, 25c. premium; Chicago, 25c. discount; Boston, holiday.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and ⅛ ₽ cent. higher, at 98⅞@98⅞ for money, and 98⅞@98⅞ for the account. In United States Government bonds new 4s declined ⅛ ₽ cent., to 110⅛; 4½s were steady at 112, and 5s advanced ⅛ ₽ cent., to 105⅛. American railway securities were generally lower: Erie common declined from 38 to 37, and recovered to 37⅛; do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 86⅛ to 87, receded to 86, and returned to 86⅛; Illinois Central declined ½ ₽ cent., to 105⅝, and recovered to 106; Pennsylvania fell off from 52 to 51⅞; Reading from 9⅛ to 9; Atlantic and Great Western Seconds from 29⅛ to 29; do. Firsts from 65⅛ to 64⅝, the latter recovering to 65; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts declined from 103 to 102. The sum of £239,000 in specie went into the Bank of England on balance to-day; the statement of the bank for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of £650,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 48 9-16 ₽ cent., is no 50 15-16 ₽ cent. The bank rate of discount was to-day reduced to 2½ ₽ cent., and the rate in the open market for three month's bills to 2⅛@2⅜ ₽ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 86f. 90c. to 86f. 40c., and reacted to 86f. 87½c. The Bank of France gained in bullion during the past fiscal week, 1,414,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and weak throughout the day, and the impression generally prevails that rates cannot be sustained at the present figures. The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ ₽ cent. weakened demand Sterling, which was marked down at the opening ½c. to $4 80, leaving 60-day bills unchanged, at $4 85½. Actual business was transacted on the basis of $4 85¼ to $4 85⅜ for 60 days, $4 87⅝ to $4 88¼ for demand, $4 88⅛ to $4 88½ for cable transfers, and $4 83 to $4 83⅝ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were quiet, but generally firm and without important change in prices. Railroad bonds were moderately active, but very irregular. Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 84⅞ to 84⅛, rose to 85⅛, and closed at 85⅛; do. funded 5s fell off from 79⅛ to 78⅝, and recovered to 79; C., C. and I. C. Supplementary Firsts sold down from 87⅛ to 86⅛, and advanced to 87⅛; Alton and Terre Haute second incomes declined from 98 to 90; Delaware and Hudson 7s of 1884 from 107 to 106; Minneapolis and St. Louis Firsts from 101 to 100⅛; North-western gold coupons from 118 to 117⅛, and Texas Pacific incomes from 61 to 60⅛; Erie consolidated gold 7s advanced from 119⅛ to 120; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes from 30 to 32⅛; Kansas Pacific Firsts consolidated from 94 to 94⅛; do., Denver Division, Firsts from 104 to 104⅛; Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts from 123 to 123⅛; Mobile and Ohio first debentures from 71 to 72⅛; Oregon Railway and Navigation Firsts from 95⅛ to 96; St. Louis and San Francisco, Class B, Seconds, from 70⅛ to 72; do., Class C, from 69⅛ to 71⅛; St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Firsts from 109 to 110⅛, and Central Pacific Firsts (San Joaquin Division) from 105 to 105⅛; State bonds were dull and neglected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1880.

Receipts	$1,[illegible]
Payments	1,787,[illegible]
Balance, coin	82,893,[illegible]
Balance, notes	3,583,081 25

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108	108¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106¼	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Adams Express	113	113
American Express	58	58
Albany and Susquehanna	106	106
Alton and Terre Haute	16½	16
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	57½	57½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	41	40
American District Telegraph	73	73
Boston Water Power	9	9
Boston Air Line	45	45
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	60	60
Canton	51	54
Canada Southern	54	54
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	25	25
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	68	69
Chesapeake and Ohio	17½	17¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	24¼	24
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	18	18
C. C. and I. C.	16	15¾
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	118½	118
Chicago and Alton	103	103
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	91⅝	92
Chicago and North-west pref.	108⅛	108¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	75	75⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	102⅛	103
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	101⅛	101¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	118	118
Consolidation Coal	35	35
Cumberland Coal	25	25
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	74⅝	75¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	69	69⅝
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33⅝	33⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	73⅝	73½
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	30¼	33¼
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	104⅛	104¼
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	103⅝	104¼
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	5	5
Louisville and Nashville	131⅛	131¼
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	101	101¼
Michigan Central	85⅛	87⅛
Mobile and Ohio	17	16
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	33⅝	34
Morris and Essex	104⅛	104
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	57	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	59⅝	60⅜
New-York Central	126¼	126
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	119⅝	119⅝
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	36⅝	37
New-York, Lake Erie and West pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	112	111⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅝
Panama	170	170
Pennsylvania	200	200
Philadelphia and Reading	17⅝	18
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	122⅛	122⅛
Pullman Palace Car Company	116	116
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	130	130
Standard Mining	25	25⅛
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	33⅛	33⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	45⅛	45⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	66⅛	67⅛
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	44⅛	44⅛
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Ont. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105
Western Union Telegraph	104⅛	104⅝
United States Express	47	47

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute	16	16	100
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	40½	40	300
B., C., R. and Northern	60	60	100
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	69	69	100
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	24	24	100
Col., Chic. and Ind. Central	18⅛	16⅛	900
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	118	118	300
Chicago & Alton	103	103	100
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	91⅛	3,600
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	75⅝	74⅝	6,000
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	103	103	100
Chic., R. I. and Pacific	101⅛	101⅛	270
Central Pacific	71	71	100
Del., Lack. and West.	75⅛	74⅝	16,300
Del. and Hudson Canal	70	69⅝	1,200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	34	32⅞	6,600
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	74	73⅛	1,000
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianap., Bloom. and W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	104⅝	103⅛	15,100
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	400
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	34⅛	33⅛	5,900
Marietta and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	101⅛	101⅛	[illegible]
Michigan Central	87⅛	85⅛	3,500
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	34⅛	33⅛	4,900
Morris and Essex	104	104	100
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	55⅛	55⅛	100
New-Jersey Central	60⅝	59⅝	15,400
New-York Central	126	126	350
New-York, L. E. and West	37	35⅝	21,900
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	59⅛	58⅛	500
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100
Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100
Oregon R. and Navigation	112	111⅛	200
Pacific Mail	38⅝	37⅜	6,500
Pennsylvania	200⅛	200⅛	40
Philadelphia and Reading	18	17⅝	2,100
Silver Cliff	5⅝	5	5,500
Standard Mining	25	25⅛	500
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
St. Louis and San Francisco	33⅛	33⅛	500
St. L. and S. Francisco pref.	45⅛	45⅛	100
St. L. and San Fran. 1st pref.	67⅛	66	1,600
St. L. and Iron Mountain	44⅝	43⅛	1,400
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300
Western Union Telegraph	104⅝	103⅝	15,800
United States Express	47	47	300
Total sales			147,557

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	101⅛	101⅝
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅛	105
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	109⅛	109⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅛	109⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107⅛	107⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108⅛	108⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	125	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London—		
60-days sight	@486	485¼@485⅜
Demand	@489	487⅝@488¼
Cable transfers	@489½	488⅛@488½
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	485¼@485⅝
Paris francs—		
60-days sight	519⅜@520⅝	520 @521¼
Demand	516⅝@516⅞	517½@516⅞
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss francs—		
60-days sight	519⅜@520	519⅜@520
Demand	516⅝@517½	516⅝@517½
Belgium francs—		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517⅛@518¼	518⅛@518⅜
Reichsmarks—		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 95¼	94⅛@ 95
Demand	95⅛@ 95⅜	95⅛@ 95⅜
Commercial	[illegible]	94⅛@ 94⅛
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	94⅛@ 94⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$93,487,750
Balances	4,945,087

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	58⅛	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ala., class A, sm	60	N. C. N. C. R. A. O.	110
Ala., class B, 5s	80	N. C. N. C. R. c. off.	90
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	67	N. C. fdg. a. '66-1900	10
Ark. 6s, fd. '99-1900	9	N. C. fdg. a. '68-'98	10
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	3	N. C. n., J. J. '92-8	17⅛
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	7	N. C. n., A. O.	17⅛
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	7	N. C. n.	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	7	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	5
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	3	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	[illegible]
Conn. 6s, '88-4	107	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	[illegible]
Ga. 6s, '80-86	108	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ga. 7s, n.	110⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Ga. 7s, ind.	110⅛	S. C. 6s, a. H. 23, 'Conv. '93	[illegible]
Ga. 7s, g.	110⅛	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	38
La. 7s, c.	46⅛	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	38
La. 7s, sm.	40	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s., '14	38
Mo. 6s, due '86	107⅛	Va. 6s, o.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due '87	108	Va. 6s, n., '66	25
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Va. 6s, cn.	89
Mo., a. or u. due '92	110	Va. 6s, xmo.	30
Mo. fdg., due '94 or '95	112	Va. 6s, cn. 2d s.	30
Mo., H. & St. J., due '86	108	Va. 6s, def.	[illegible]
Mo., H. & St. J., due '87	108	Dis. Col., 3.65s, '24	98
N. C. 6s, o., '86-98	22⅛	Dis. Col., sm.	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, A. O.	22⅛	Dis. Col., r.	98
N. C. N. C. R., '83-4-5	110		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	107⅛	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	100⅛
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	90	L. B. & M. 1st 6s	98⅛
Central Iowa 1st 7s	108	L. B. Imp. Co. (fd) 7s	[illegible]
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. int. d.	85	N. Y. & N. E. B. 1st 7s	105⅛
C. & O. 6s, g. a. sm	[illegible]	M. & C. 1st 7s	107⅛
C. & O. 6s, cur. int. def.	36⅛	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	101⅛
C. & A. 1st 7s	120	Mich. C. cn. 7s	117⅛
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	115
J. & C. 1st 8s	[illegible]	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	104
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112	Mo., K. & T. 2d inc.	59⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	114	M. & O. M. 1st 7s	106
C., B. & Q. cn. 7s	122	M. & O. M. n. 6s	95⅛
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c.	119	N. O. & B. & L. 1st 7s	112
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	119	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	106⅛
C. & D. M. 1st g. sm	59	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	110⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, r. s. '83	106
C. R. of N. J. 1st cn.	101⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, sub. '83	106
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as.	100⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st 7s	126
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	106	Cs. R. 1st, int. g. 3 to 5	91
C. R. W. cn. gtd. as.	[illegible]	N. Y. Elev. 1st 6s	118⅛
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	107	New Con. 1st 6s	90⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M. cn. s. f.	116⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M. cn. sm	110
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M. 2d 7s	101
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M. 1st, S. div. 7s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio Cen. 1st 6s	80
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. P. & R. 1st 6s	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. R. & N.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. P. A. J. R. 1st 7s	103⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	P. C. & St. L. 1st 6s	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. R. W. c. 7s	121⅛	[illegible]	115⅛
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	117⅛	[illegible]	111⅛
C. & N. W. a. f. 7s	116⅛	[illegible]	116⅛
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	108⅛	W. U. Tel. s. f. 7s	108

Iowa M. 1st 8s	118	M. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	118⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	M. P. 1st 6s, '95	105
W. & St. P. 1st 7s	118	M. P. 1st 6s, '98, c. c.	118⅛
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	118	M. P. 1st 6s, '99	101⅛
C., C. C. & I. cn. 7s	112⅛	M. P. 1st 6s, D. div., L. c. c.	110
C. St. L. & N. O. T. 1st 7s	109	M. P. D. div. 6s, a. c. c. xc.	90
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	109	M. P. D. div. 1st on 6s	98⅛
D., L. & W. 7s	119	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	108
[illegible]	120	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	110
M. & E. 1st 7s	133	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A.	98⅛
M. & E. 2d 7s	112	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. B.	71
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. C.	69⅛
D. & H. C. 1st r. 7s	107⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	[illegible]
D. & H. C. 1st P. d. c. 7s	112⅛	St. L. & I. M. equip. 7s	100
A. & S. 2d 7s	103⅛	St. P. & Mo. 1st 6s	105
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109⅛	T. & P. 1st 6s	108⅛
A. & S. 1st 7s, c.	121	T. & P. inc. & l. g. r. 7s	60
Erie 1st ext. 7s	120	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	136⅛
Erie 2d ext. 5s	106⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	126
Erie 3d ext. 7s	107⅛	C. & P. 4th cn. 6s	113
Erie 4th ext. 7s	109⅛	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	87
Erie 5th ext. 7s	103⅛	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. g. s.	87
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	119⅛	St. L. V. & T. H. 2d gtd. 7s	103
Long Dock 7s	[illegible]	P. & R. cn. 6s	90
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. 6s	84⅛	P., W. & C. 1st cn. 7s	90⅛
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	107⅛	St. L., I. M. & S. 1st 7s	110
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	109	St. L., I. M. & S. 2d 7s	104⅛
H. & T. C. 1st W. D. 7s	107	St. L., A. & T. H. bs. 1st 7s	109⅛
H. & T. C. 1st W. L. 7s	107	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	105
H. & T. C. 2d cn. M. L. 8s	105⅛	St. L., I. M. C. A. 2d 1st 7s	102⅛
H. & T. C. 1st 7s	101	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	105
H. & T. C. 2d div. 7s	110	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	114
C. P. & N. M. 1st 7s	108⅛	St. L., A. & T. H. pf. 2d 7s	102⅛
I. B. & W. 1st pfd. 7s	117	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	101⅛
I. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	78	T. P. & W. n. r. 1st R. d.	126⅛
I. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	60	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 7s	104
I. & G. N. 1st 6s	99⅛	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s	99⅛
I. & G. N. 1st 6s, s.	[illegible]	T. & W. eq. 7s	97⅛
L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	108	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	93⅛
C. & T. n. 7s	107	Gt. W. 2d 7s	96⅛
C. P. & A. 7s	114⅛	St. L. K. & N. r. e. & r. 7s	105⅛
B. & E. n. 7s	117⅛	St. L. K. & N. O. div. 1st 7s	105⅛
D. M. & T. 1st 7s	118	N. Mo. 1st 7s	110
L. S. div. 7s	117⅛	W. U. c. 7s	114⅛
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	123⅛	W. U. r. 7s	118⅛
L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	121⅛	C. R. N. J. inc. 1908	73
L. & N. cn. 7s	115⅛	C. C. & I. C. inc. 7s	37⅛
N. & D. 1st 7s	113	L. B. & W. inc.	56⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 17.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	125	..
United Railroads of New-Jersey	180	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	51
Reading Railroad	9⅛	9⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49⅛	49⅛
Catawissa Railroad pref.	39⅛	40
Northern Pacific	25⅛	25⅛
Northern Pacific pref.	47	47⅛
Northern Central Railroad	29⅛	29⅛
Lehigh Navigation	29⅛	29⅛
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	14	14⅛
Hestonville Railway	18⅛	19
Philadelphia and Erie	15⅛	15⅛

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 17, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	34	Spirits Turp., bbls	800
Beans, bbls	48	Oil-cake, pkgs	110
Cotton, bales	1,056	Oil, lubricating, bbls	107
Copper, bbls	120	Pork, pkgs	415
Dried Fruit, pkgs	..	Beef, pkgs	251
Eggs, pkgs	2,008	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,511
Flour, bbls	11,636	Lard, tcs	1,042
Wheat, bushels	365,400	Lard, kegs	1,060
Corn, bushels	441,050	Butter, pkgs	8,105
Oats, bushels	28,050	Cheese, pkgs	5,704
Rye, bushels	7,800	Sugar, hhds	70
Malt, bushels	14,500	Starch, pkgs	1,700
Oat-meal, bags	388	Tallow, pkgs	265
Grease, pkgs	311	Tobacco, hhds	317
Lead, pigs	300	Whisky, bbls	995
Leather, sides	16,235	Wool, bales	33

ASHES—Quiet, but held firmly.

BEES-WAX—Quoted as before, on a limited call for supplies.

CANDLES—Selling slowly, even in a jobbing way, at previous figures.

COAL—A moderate movement has been reported since our last, on the basis of former quotations.

COFFEE—Quiet, but otherwise unchanged; 500 bags Rio by the Hipparchus sold on private terms.

COTTON—A very moderate inquiry has been noted in the option line at an advance of 3@5 points.... Early deliveries have been also in slack request at about previous prices.... Sales have been reported, for prompt delivery, of 765 bales, including 365 bales to spinners and 400 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 11⅛c.@11 5-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11⅛c.@11⅛c.; Middling at 12c.@12⅛c.; Fair at 13⅛c.@14c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 42,100 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts to-day have been 2,557 bales, and thus far this week, 15,409 bales, (against 14,582 bales same time preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,810,[illegible] bales, (against 4,406,487 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.) Consolidated exports [illegible] days: for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 18,487 bales; to the Continent, 15,172 bales. Stock, consolidated stock at all the ports, 331,231 bales. Stock in New-York, 144,008 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
June	500	11.60@11.63
July	2,000	11.60@11.68
August	20,000	11.70@11.77
September	10,200	11.13@11.17
October	500	10.75@10.78
November	1,000	10.57@10.59
December	2,000	10.56@10.59
January	300	10.66@10.69

Transferable orders issued at 11.70.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	11.61@11.63	11.67@11.69
July	11.64@11.65	11.68@11.69
August	11.72@11.73	@11.75
September	11.13@11.14	11.16@11.17
October	10.73@10.74	10.77@10.78
November	10.55@10.56	10.59@10.60
December	10.57@10.58	10.59@10.60
January	10.66@10.68	10.69@10.70

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

June	11.60	October	10.71
July	11.63	November	10.55
August	11.70	December	10.55
September	11.11	January	10.63

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Strict Ordinary	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Low Middling	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Middling	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Strict Good Middling	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Fair	13⅝	14	14

Stained Cotton.

Good Ordinary .... 9⅛ | Low Middling 10⅝
Strict Good Ordinary .... 9⅝ | Middling 11

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively dull at about previous prices.

FISH—A restricted business has been reported in most kinds, values of which have shown little change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been in fair request again to-day, chiefly on home trade account, though more call has been noted from export buyers, in good part for the West Indies and South America. Prices have varied little.... Sales have been reported since our last of 23,100 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 3,600 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 75@$4 25 for inferior to choice; 2,000 bbls. about fair Extra State were placed last evening at $3 90; 4,960 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, in the range of $5 00@$5 90 for fair to very choice, mostly at $5 65@$5 85; and South American brands quoted at $5 30@$6 25, the latter for good to very choice and $5 50 for ordinary, and poor to strictly fancy English brands at $5 35@$6 50, the latter an extreme, with Winter Wheat Extra of City Mill product, for Europe, at $5 10@$5 50, as to quality; 1,600 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 75@$5 75 for very inferior to very choice, chiefly at $4 90@$5 50; 2,200 bbls. do. do., straight Extras, (those at $5 25@$6 75 for inferior to strictly choice, and up to $7 for fancy;) 250 bbls. choice went at $5 80@$6 70; 1,150 bbls. Patent do. at from $6 75@$8 25 for poor to very fancy, mainly at $6 25@$7 50; 600 bbls. very choice brands went at $7 75@$7 90; 3,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 80@$5 50, mostly at $4 60@$5; 600 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $6 25@$8, the latter for strictly choice, mostly at $6 50@$7 75; fancy brands yet held as high as $8 25@$8 50, an extreme;) 250 bbls. of very fancy brands went at $8 25@$8 50; 1,050 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 25@$4 for poor to very choice Spring; $3 50@$4 15 for inferior to very choice Winter Wheat; 125 bbls. very choice Indiana went at $4 15; equal to 2,150 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 35@$3 for poor to choice Spring, and $3 50@$3 25 for poor to very choice Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5, mostly Extras at $3 50@$4 25.... Southern Flour very quiet at about former prices; 550 bbls. went, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 10@$6 75 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $5 25@$6 25.... RYE FLOUR in fair demand, and quite firm, with sales noted of 450 bbls., in lots, mainly fair to very choice Superfine State, at $4 60@$4 90, and up to $5@$5 10 for fancy brands.... CORN-MEAL steady, but without much animation; Brandywine quoted at $3 15; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 75, and fancy do. at $3.... Sales reported of 825 bbls., of which 125 bbls. fancy Yellow Western at $3, and 700 bbls. Brandywine at $3 15.... Corn-meal, in bags, moderately sought after in a jobbing way at about previous figures, with coarse City quoted at the close at 95c.@98c. (as on yesterday.)

WHEAT—An unusually tame movement has been reported in Wheat to-day. Export buyers have been operating with marked reserve. Speculation has shown less spirit, though quickening a little late in the day. No. 2 Red has again fluctuated considerably, opening a shade lower, on rather free offerings, but rallying toward the close about ½c.@¾c. a bushel, and leaving off, as a rule, firmly at the improvement, with the main call—not at all an urgent one—from speculative sources. No. 1 White was in slack request, and has further receded slightly, but closed much stronger on freer inquiry, chiefly from the export interest, early deliveries having gained ¾c. ₽ bushel. A limited demand has been reported for Spring Wheat, which has again been quoted weaker.... Western reports were early of heaviness, but through the afternoon of a somewhat firmer range of values. Cable advices were of a less favorable tenor.... Sales have been reported of 656,000 bushels, of which 211,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 95,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 22@$1 22⅛; 20,000 bushels, late in the day, for export, at $1 22⅛, closing at $1 22⅛, (against $1 22 yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. June options, at $1 21⅛@$1 22⅛, closing at $1 22⅛, (against $1 22⅛ asked last evening;) 9,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 20; 4,100 bushels ungraded White at $1 12@$1 21⅛; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 25⅛@$1 26⅛, closing at $1 26⅛ bid and $1 26⅝ asked, (against $1 26⅛ bid last evening;) 176,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 25⅛@$1 26⅛, closing at $1 26⅛, (against $1 25⅛ yesterday;) 156,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 15⅛@$1 16, closing at $1 16, (against $1 15⅛ yesterday;) a few car-loads went at $1 15; 56,000 bushels do., August options at $1 10⅛@$1 11⅛, closing at $1 11 bid and $1 11⅛ asked, (against $1 10⅛ yesterday;) 17,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 06@$1 24; 5,800 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 21⅛@$1 21⅛, mostly at $1 21⅛; 2,400 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 23⅛; 10,000 bushels hard Spring, reported at $1 16; 21,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 13@$1 17, (against $1 17 yesterday;) 8,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth Spring at $1 15; 4,800 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 05@$1 06.

CORN—Has been in more urgent request, and has been again quoted stronger—in the instance of No. 2 showing an advance of about ½c.@¾c. a bushel on early deliveries, and ⅛c.@¼c. in the option line, closing firmly.... Sales have been reported of 550,000 bushels, (of which 309,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early deliveries, about 198,000 bushels, at 51⅛c.@52⅛c., mostly afloat at 52c.@52⅛c., closing at 52⅛c. bid, and 52⅛c. asked; do., to arrive from Buffalo, 16,000 bushels, at 51⅛c.; New-York No. 2, June options, 104,000 bushels, at 51⅛c.@52c., chiefly at 52c., closing at 52c.; do. July, 144,000 bushels, at 50⅛c.@50⅛c., closing at 50⅛c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 49c.@50c., closing at 50c.; do. June options quoted at 49⅛c. bid, and 50c. asked; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46c.@53c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 quoted at 49c.@49⅛c.; Yellow Western at 52c.@53c.; New-York Yellow at 52⅛c.@54c.; No. 1 White at 59c.; No. 2 White at 56⅛c.@57c.; New-York Steam Whited 54c.@55c.; White Western at 54c.

OATS—A fairly active inquiry has been reported to-day, at generally firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 3,200 bushels, at 44c.; New-York No. 2 White, 15,000 bushels, at 39c.@39⅛c., closing at 39c. bid; New-York No. 1 White, 4,000 bushels, at 37c.@37⅛c.; New-York No. 1, 1,000 bushels, at 36c.; New-York No. 2, 65,000 bushels, at 36⅛c.@36⅛c.; do. June options quoted at 36⅛c. bid; do. July, 15,000 bushels, at 35c., (against 35⅛c. last evening;) 10,000 bushels, at 34c., (this grade a trifle lower;) Mixed Western, ungraded, 7,000 bushels, at 30c.@40c., as to quality; Mixed do., 6,000 bushels, at 37c.@40c.; White State, 4,000 bushels, at 43⅛c.@45c., mostly at 44c.@45c., as to quality. Mixed State, 300 bushels, at 38c.

No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 95⅛c. bid and 96c. asked; No. 2 Milwaukee at 95c. asked.

RYE—Offered with reserve, and quoted firm but quiet; Prime State quoted at 97c.@98c.; No. 2 Western, to arrive soon, at 97c. bid.

BARLEY—Nominal in this market.

BARLEY-MALT—A moderate call noted; values quoted as before.

FEED—Dealings have been to a fair aggregate at somewhat stronger figures; 40 to 60 ₽. sold at $13 50@$14, closing at $14; 80 ₽. at $16@$17; 100 ₽. at $19; 100 ₽. the latter for very choice; Rye Feed at $20.

HIDES—A limited inquiry has been reported since our last, at about former rates.

MOLASSES—Foreign moderately active on the basis of 36c. for 50 test Refining Cuba, with further sales noted of 512 hhds. St. Croix, 90 hhds. San Domingo, 180 hhds. Barbadoes, 370 hhds. Porto Rico, and 41 hhds. Cardenas on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted little attention, but has been quoted steady, including Strained at $1 40@$1 45, and other grades proportionately.... Tar has been inactive since our last; quoted at from $2 00@$2 25.... City Pitch dull at $1 60@$1 65.... Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, but has been quoted weaker on increased offerings, partly for forward delivery, closing, however, more firmly here; sales of 700 bbls. at 35c.@35⅛c. for merchantable and New-York barrels.

OILS—Have been quoted generally steady, on a comparatively moderate movement, even in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted essentially as before, on a moderate call for supplies in the seaboard markets; quoted here, for delivery in June, at 8⅛c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 6⅛c.@7⅛c. for shipping order here.... Naphtha at 6c. asked.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 8⅛c.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted nominal at 8⅛c.... At the Petroleum Exchange, business has been moderately active in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary markets, opening at 86⅛c., ranging from 85⅛c.@86⅛c., closing at 86⅛c. bid, (as on yesterday.)

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been moderately active, and quoted toward the close much stronger in price.... MESS PORK attracted rather more attention for prompt delivery; quoted at $11 75@$12; sales reported of 630 bbls., including new at $11 70@$11 75.... And in the option line, Western Mess quiet at an advance of 15c., with June options leaving off at $11 60@$11 80; July at $11 65; August at $11 75; September at $11 70@$11 75; October at $11 80; sales of 500 bbls. July, at $11 65.... DRESSED Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 5⅛c.@6c., and Pigs at 6c.... CUT-MEATS have been rather more active at unchanged prices.... Sales of 600 bxs. Pickled Bellies, 12 ₽. average, 7⅛c., and 200 bxs. dry salted Shoulders, West, at 4⅛c.... BACON has been in limited demand here; Long Clear quoted at 7c.; Short Clear at $7 45.... Western Steam LARD has been selling to a moderate extent for early delivery, at former prices, closing, for contract grade, at $7 20.... Sales reported of 1,690 tcs., of which new at $7 17⅛@$7 20.... And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has shown more animation, with July closing at $7 17⅛; August, at $7 22⅛; September, at $7 27⅛; year option at $7 15.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 230 tcs., June, at $7 15; 4,750 tcs., for July delivery, at $7 15@$7 17⅛; 6,750 tcs., August, at $7 17⅛@$7 22⅛; 3,000 tcs., September, at $7 25@$7 27⅛; 750 tcs., October, at $7 32⅛.... City Steam Lard steady and moderately sought after; quoted at the close at $7 12⅛.... Sales of 250 tcs. at $7 12⅛. Of No. 1 City sales of 28 tcs. at $7.... Refined Lard inactive, quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $7 55.... A very slow trade noted in BEEF at from $10 50@$11 for Packet; $9 50 for Plain Mess; $10 for Extra Mess; and Tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $18; Philadelphia do., $16.... BEEF HAMS in demand; Prime Western quoted at $20@$20 50 for new and $19@$19 50 for old.... BUTTER quoted generally firm on a moderately active call for supplies, chiefly for choice to fancy qualities.... CHEESE in rather slack request at about former figures.... EGGS in fair demand from 12c.@14⅛c. for good to fancy marks.... TALLOW moderately active and firm, with sales noted of 140,000 ₽. at 6c.@6 3-16c.... STEARINE in request; City quoted at 8c.@8⅛c., and Western at 8c.@8⅛c.; sales of 300 tcs., July, August, and September, at 8c., and for prompt delivery, 25,000 ₽. City at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.... Of GREASE, sales of 60,000 ₽. Yellow at 5 3-16c.

SALT—Attracted only a moderate share of attention; quoted about as before.

SALTPETRE—Generally dull, at former figures.

SPICES—A very limited trade yet noted in most kinds; values about as previously reported.

SUGARS—Raw quoted firm and in fair demand, with sales noted to-day of 15,000 mats Manila at 6⅛c.; 210 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅛c.; 400 hhds. Martinique at 7⅛c.... Refined Sugars quoted a shade higher and in very good request, with Cut-loaf quoted at the close at 10⅛c.; Crushed, 10c.; Powdered, 10⅛c.; Granulated, 10c.; Soft White, 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.

TEAS—Moderately sought after at about steady figures, with sales noted of 500 half-chests Ping Suey and 1,000 half-chests new crop Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales reported to-day (as recently made) of 75 bbls. at $1 12@$1 13; market very dull.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been reported to-day. Tonnage, of average carrying capacity, suited to the Grain trade, has been in very good demand, but has been in materially reduced supply, (through the recent extensive contracts,) and held at somewhat higher figures, thus impeding negotiations. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in moderate request at about previous rates. A fair inquiry has been reported for vessels for Lumber, Coal, Ice, and general cargo, with rather more call for tonnage for the Cotton trade, on the basis of about former quotations. In the berth freight line a moderate movement has been reported, and generally on a firm basis. Grain room, by steam, for Liverpool, recovering from the slight depression of yesterday. The offerings of through freight have been on a moderate scale, chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,950 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@7-32d., in good part through freight; 2,750 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7⅛d.@2s., (part through freight and by outport steamers as low as 1s. 7⅛d.@1s. 9d.,) equal to 450 tons Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, and part for forward shipment, at 15s.@18s. 9d.; by outport steamers as low as 15s.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., (against 58,000 bushels yesterday at 4⅛d.@5d.,) 3,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 32s. 6d.@35s.... [illegible] through freight, and as low as [illegible] ₽ ton by outport steamers,) and [illegible] and bbls. do. at [illegible] and [illegible] 1,300 pkgs. Butter and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s., (mostly at 40s.;) Leather quoted at 50s., equal to 630 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, in lots, at [illegible], mainly through freight, and by outport steamers, and in lots at [illegible]. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s.@30s. (Canned Goods at [illegible]) [illegible] Tobacco quoted at 40s.... And, by sail, 125 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; small lots of do., in sacks, at 11s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; 10,000 bushels Corn at 4⅛d.; equal to 100 tons Heavy Goods at 15s.@18s. 9d., (Tallow at 18s. 9d.,) about 25 hhds.;) 200 pkgs. Syrup at 15s.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s., and 1,000 Oars at 5-16d. Also, a British ship, 1,299 tons, with Deals, from St. John, N. B., at 67s. 6d.; a British bark, 657 tons, with Deals, from Quebec, at 68s. 6d.... FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, reported within the range of 2s. 3d., part through freight, by outport steamers, at 2s.; 3,500 sacks Flour and Meal at 18s.@[illegible] (mainly through freight,) and by outport steamers as low as 15s.@16s. 3d.; 450 pkgs. Butter and 1,100 bxs. Cheese, mostly at 40s.; 1,700 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ₽ ton (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.) and at 3s. 6d.@4s. ₽ tierce and 3s. 9d.@4s. ₽ bbl.; 1,000 pkgs. Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@[illegible]; 1,800 pkgs. Measurement Goods at from 30s.@37s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d. by regular lines, and 25s. 6d. by outside steamers,) and proportionately to other ports via London.... And, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7⅛d.; small lots of do. in sacks, at 15s.; equal to 150 tons general cargo, including Measurement Goods at 15s.; [illegible] small lots Heavy Goods at 15s.@[illegible]; 12s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,336 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d., (option of Bristol;) and another, 1,117 tons, with Deals, from St. Ignace, at 61s. 3d.... FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., part through freight, and by outport steamers at 2s. 6d.; 4,700 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipment, at 17s. 6d.@18s. 9d., (by outport steamers and forward shipment as low as 17s. 6d.;) 250 pkgs. Butter and 1,900 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (by outport steamers as low as 25s.@27s. 6d.,) and at 3s. 9d.@4s. ₽ tierce and 3s. 9d. ₽ bbl.; equal to 375 tons Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s.; 300 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.@37s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ₽ ton.... FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 100 bbls. of Flour at 2s. 4⅛d.@2s. 6d.; do., in sacks, at 15s.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d., showing a further advance; 400 pkgs. Butter at 40s.; 1,600 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; small lots of Bacon at 25s.; equal to 140 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 25s. 9d.@32s. 6d., and Measurement Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d. Canned Goods at 30s. Also, a British bark, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s.... FOR HARTLEPOOL—A British ship, 870 tons, with Deals, from St. John, N. B., reported at 61s. 3d.... FOR WATERFORD—A British ship, 1,754 tons, with about 13,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.... FOR IRISH PORTS DIRECT—Two British barks and a Norwegian bark, with Deals, from St. John, at 65s.@66s. 3d.... FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An American bark, 673 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 5s., free elevating; a Swedish bark, 636 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 5s., (through freight;) a foreign bark, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do. at 5s. 1⅛d., free elevating, (closing with this rate reported bid for vessels of average carrying capacity;) a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) with about 8,500 quarters do., from New-York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, at 5s.; four foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 4,300, 4,500, 4,000, and 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, August loading, at 5s. 3d.; a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) with about 10,000 quarters do., from do., reported at 5s.; and an American ship, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported at market rates.... FOR THE CONTINENT—A British steam-ship, (to arrive,) with about 8,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s., (excluding Bonan;) another, (to arrive,) with about 10,000 quarters do., from do., reported at 5s. 3d.... FOR HAVRE—By steam, 700 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d.; equal to 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d., and 6,000 cases Canned Goods at $7;) and by sail, equal to 150 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, reported within the range of $1s. 3d.@22s. 6d., and of Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. Also, an American ship, and a British ship, with Deals, from St. John, at 61s. 3d.@[illegible]... FOR ROCHEFORT—A foreign bark, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d.... FOR HONFLEUR—A foreign bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d., and a British bark, with Deals, from St. John, at 66s.... FOR CAEN—Two British brigs, 291 and 281 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 66s. 3d.... FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 30s., and sundry lots of Heavy Goods at proportionate rates. And, by sail, about 150 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., and Measurement Goods at 15s.@18s. 9d. Also, a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) with about 10,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s.... FOR BREMEN—A British steam-ship, 1,378 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 11,000 quarters Wheat at 4s. 9d., and a German ship, 1,395 tons, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 3s. 1⅛d.... FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Provisions, in lots, at 1.40 reichsmarks.... FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 800 pkgs. Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d. Also, a Dutch brig, 230 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo at current rates.... FOR COPENHAGEN—A Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s.... FOR DANTZIC—A Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.... FOR STOCKHOLM—A British bark, 759 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 5s., (a vessel, to load back with Old Rails, from Konigsberg, at 18s.).... FOR THE BALTIC—A Norwegian bark, 501 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d., (indicating a further slight rise;) another, 491 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 4⅛d.; and a Russian bark, 686 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 3s.... FOR GIJON—A Spanish bark, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain at [illegible].... FOR BILBAO—A British brig, 236 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Alcohol at [illegible].... FOR RIVADESALLA—An Italian brig, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.... FOR CALCUTTA—By steam, (via Glasgow,) a small lot of Drills at 62s. 6d.... FOR RIO JANEIRO—A British bark, 317 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.... FOR POINT-A-PITRE—An American brig, 316 tons, hence, with Lumber at $6, and general merchandise at 60c. ₽ bbl.... FOR SAN FRANCISCO—A ship, 1,418 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load in regular line, at current rates.... FOR ST. AUGUSTINE—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at market rates.... FOR RICHMOND—Three schooners, hence, with Rails and general cargo at current rates.... FOR NORFOLK—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at market rates.... FOR BALTIMORE—A schooner, with Laths, from St. John, N. B., at 70c.... FOR BOSTON—Five schooners, with Coal, from New-York Harbor, at 90c.@$1; six schooners, with Lumber, from St. John, N. B., at $2; five do., with Sleepers, from Provincial ports, at 16c.@18c.... FOR SALEM—A schooner, with Coal, from Perth Amboy, at 85c.... FOR NEW-YORK—Four schooners, with Lumber, from St. John, N. B., at $2 75; and two do., with do., from ports in Georgia, at $7 75.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31c. Resin steady at $1 05 for Strained; $1 10 for good Strained. Tar firm, at $2. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 95⅛c., cash; 95c. bid, June; 95c., July; 86⅛c., August; No. 3 do., 80⅛c. Corn active, firm, and higher at 35⅛@35⅛c., cash; 35⅛c., July; 35⅛c.@36⅛c., August; Rejected, 33⅛c. Oats active, firm, and higher at 28c.@28⅛c., cash; 28c., June; 27c., July; 23⅛c., August. Rye dull and lower at 75c. Barley dull and nominal at 75c.@76c. Flax-seed, pure, $1 25. Pork strong and higher at $10 65, cash; $10 65@$10 67½, July; $10 75@$10 77½, August. Lard strong and higher at $6 65, cash; $6 65@$6 67½, July; $6 70@$6 72½, August. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, $4 40; Short Rib, $6 70; Short Clear, $6 90. Eggs, 9⅛c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c.; Wheat do., 6⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 262,000 bushels; Oats, 67,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 306,000 bushels; Corn, 313,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels; Barley, 3,800 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat irregular, but mainly higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07@$1 07⅛, cash; $1 01⅛@$1 02⅛, June; 96⅛c.@96⅛c., July; 87⅛c.@87⅛c., August; 88⅛c., September; 88⅛c., all the year; No. 3 do., $1 03; No. 4 do., 99c. bid. Corn—Options higher and cash lower at 32⅛c.@33⅛c., cash; 32⅛c.@33⅛c., June; 33⅛c.@33⅛c., July; 34⅛c.@34⅛c., August. Oats quiet at 29c., cash; 29⅛c., June; 25⅛c.@26c., July. Rye quiet at 80c. bid. Barley, nothing doing. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork higher; jobbing at $11 15@$11 25. Lard firmer at $6 60. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 55@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 75@$6 80. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—Flour steady; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 18; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth at $1 10. Corn unsettled; No. 2 offered for cash at 44⅛c., with 43c. bid. Oats dull; No. 2 Western quoted at 35c.; sales, 1 car White, on track, at 41c. Barley inactive. Rye neglected. Highwines—City-made, $1 08@$1 09. Freights to New-York: Railroads—Wheat 8c.; Corn, 8⅛c.; Oats, 5⅛c. Canal—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6⅛c.; Oats, 4⅛c. Receipts: Railroads—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 38,500 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Lake—Flour, 875 bbls.; Wheat, 116,750 bushels. Shipments: Railroads—Flour, 4,150 bbls.; Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 148,000 bushels; Corn, 409,000 bushels; Barley, 11,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—Flour firmer; family, $4 50@$5; fancy, $5@$5 75. Wheat stronger; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15; receipts, 2,400 bushels; shipments, 2,900 bushels. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye firm at 87c. Barley unsettled and scarce. Pork firmer; held at $11. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher at 6⅛c. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c. Bacon strong and higher; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Whisky active and firm at $1 06. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar strong; hard, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; New-Orleans, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. Hogs active and firm; common, $3 25@$3 90; light, $4 20@$4 35; packing, $3 85@$4 35; butchers', $4 35@$4 45; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 550 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced 1⅛c., and closed less firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 09; soft, $1 01; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and June, 94⅛c.; July, 90⅛c.; August, 86⅛c.; No. 3 do., 86c.; No. 4 do., 79c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn stronger; No. 2 at 35⅛c. Oats firmer but quiet; No. 2 at 29c. Rye—No. 1 at 80⅛c. Barley firmer but quiet; No. 2 Spring, 70c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork quiet at $10 65, cash and July; $10 75, August. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 67½ cash and July; $6 75, August. Hogs quiet and easier at $4@$4 15. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17.—Flour firm; Extra, $3 25@$3 75; Extra Family, $3 75@$4 25; A No. 1, $4 75@$5 25; choice to fancy, $5@$5 50. Wheat steady at $1 05. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 White, 42⅛c.; do. Mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 35⅛c.; do. Mixed, 35c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2, 85c. Pork steady and firm at $11@$11 50. Lard in active demand; prime Steam, 7c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, $4 12⅛; Clear Rib, $6 65; Clear Sides, $7. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, $4 80; Clear Rib, $7 20; Clear Sides, $7 62½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. Whisky steady at $1 08.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 17.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 03⅛; Amber Michigan, $1 13; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 13⅛; June, $1 12⅛; July, 99c.; August, 98c.; September, 98⅛c.; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 08; No. 2 Red Dayton and Michigan, $1 08⅛; Rejected, 96⅛c. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 40⅛c.; No. 2 at 40⅛c.; No. 2 White, 42⅛c.; Damaged, 38c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—Flour quiet; White at $5 25. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09⅛; June, $1 09⅛; July, $1 06⅛; August, 98c.; Milling No. 1, $1 07⅛. Corn quiet; No. 1 Yellow, 44c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 43c.; No. 2 do. 42c. Oats dull; No. 1 White, 38c.; No. 2 do. 36⅛c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35⅛c.@36c.; No. 2 do. 35c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, none.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 17.—The Printing Cloth market has ruled quiet at previous quotations, with no sales reported and the demand very light.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—There was no stock board to-day, it being a holiday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 17.—Petroleum firm at 8c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., June 17.—Highwines steady at $1 07.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for the week thus far, 14,570 head; for the same time last week, 15,[illegible] head; consigned through, 780 cars; market fair, demand [illegible] light; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 65@$4 [illegible]; [illegible] Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head; total for the week thus far, 15,800 head; for the same time last week, 16,700 head; consigned through, 14 cars; market, demand and offerings light at yesterday's prices; quotable choice to fancy Sheep at $4 15@$4 50; Lambs, $6 50@$6 75; less desirable grades [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,400 head; total for the week thus far, 35,910 head; for the same time last week, 36,930 head; consigned through, 113 cars; market generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; sales of Yorkers at $4 35@$4 45; heavy and medium, $4 40@$4 50; fair ends, $3 75@$4 25; Pigs, $4@$4 25.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 36,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market slow, 5c.@10c. off; mixed packing, $4@$4 20; choice heavy, $4 25@$4 35; light, $4@$4 25; a good many rough lots. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head; market demoralized, but a large business done at 10c. decline; shipping, common to fair, $4 15@$4 50; good to choice, $4 60@$4 90; grass Texans, $2 75@$3 25; Western corn-fed, $3 90@$4 30; butchers', $2 50@$3 80. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 350 head; market weak; common to medium, $2 75@$3 25; good to choice, $3 40@$3 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Hogs active but lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 15@$4 30; packing and butchers', $4 10@$4 30; coarse heavy, $3 80@$3 95; receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 4,500 head. Cattle in good demand; choice and fancy shipping Steers, $4 40@$4 90; medium to fair, $4@$4 30; Cows and Heifers, $2 90@$3 50; grass Texans and Indians, $2 90@$3 50; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep scarce and wanted; good to choice, $3@$4; receipts, 600 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,979 head of through and 17 head of yard stock; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 2,255 head; Philadelphias, $4 45@$4 55; Yorkers, $4 35@$4 65. Sheep—Receipts, none; nothing doing.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 17.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 34 bales; gross, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 187 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 11,631 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; net receipts, 106 bales; exports, coastwise, 367 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 8,314 bales.

GALVESTON, June 17.—Cotton nominal; lower to sell; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 324 bales; stock, 8,063 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 209 bales; gross, 1,243 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 82,807 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; exports, coastwise, 753 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 7,711 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 17—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 64⅛; do. second mortgage, 29; New-Jersey Central Consols, 102; Erie, 37⅛; Illinois Central, 105⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 51⅛; Reading, 9⅛. British Consols, 98 5-16 for money and 98 7-16 for the account. The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2½ ₽ cent.

4 P. M.—United States 5 ₽ cent. bonds, 110⅛; new 5s, 105⅛. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 65; Erie, 37; do. Second consols, 86; Illinois Central, 106; Pennsylvania Central, 51⅛; Reading, 9. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £239,000. The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is 2⅛@2⅜ ₽ cent., which is ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Silver is quoted to-day at 52⅛d. ₽ ounce.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₽ cent Rentes 86f. 87½c. for the account.

PARIS, June 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,414,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,450 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 11-16d. Provisions—Lard, 35s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for American. Bacon, 35s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 36s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady.

LONDON, June 17—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6⅛d.@7d. ₽ gallon. Linseed-oil, £26 5s.@£26 10s. ₽ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, June 17.—Spanish Gold, 236⅛@237. Exchange dull. Sugar active and firm.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, June 17:

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Shelton, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building and two-story brick stable, with lot 26.8 by 83.0 by 26 by 83.6, No. 110 Greenwich-st., west side, north of Rector-st., for $12,000, to F. L. Gaines.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Israel Minor, Jr., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 520 East 12th-st., south side, 196.6 feet east of Avenue A, for $8,000, to F. W. Miller, as Executor and plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Haliburton Fales, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, four-story brick building, and two-story brick factory, with two lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 433 and 435 West 35th-st., north side, 375 feet west of 9th-av., for $16,550, to J. J. Bradley.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Scott & Myers of a plot of land on 7th-av., north of 134th-st., adjourned to June 25. Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of two houses, with lot, No. 407 East 13th-st., east of 1st-av., adjourned to June 24; and sale by Louis Mesier of the dwelling and stable, with lot, No. 25 West 44th-st., west of 5th-av., adjourned to June 25.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 17.

Tinton-av., w. s., 47 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 20x136; Paul C. Decker and wife to Willett Bronson	nom.
6th-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 127th-st., 20x100; Prudence L. Smith and husband to Elizabeth A. Dailey	$9,500
11th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.9x103.3; Joseph P. Givin and another, Executors, &c., to Mary A. McKenna and others	nom.
7th-av., w. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 53d-st., 25.1x100; Thomas Auld and wife to Joseph Rogers	6,500
125th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100; William O'Connell and wife to John J. Mitchell	nom.
Stone-st., n. s., corner of Whitehall-st., 78.9x38.5x80.6x34.8; Emma Dashwood and husband to the New-York Produce Exchange	40,000
81st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., to s. s. 82d-st., 75x204.4; also, n. e. corner of 10th-av. and 131st-st., 97.10x87x irregular; also, n. w. corner of a new avenue (w. of 8th-av.) and 119th-st., to s. s. 120th-st., 50x201.10; also, n. w. corner of 10th-av. and 103d-st., 25.11x100; also, n. w. corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st., 100x100.8, ½ interest in foregoing property;) also, all lot s. s. 125th-st., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; also, ½ interest in s. w. corner of 7th-av. and 132d-st., 100.11x91x irregular; and s. e. corner of 7th-av. and 110th-st., 80.8x100.11 to Avenue St. Nicholas x irregular; also, ⅛ interest in w. s. Lenox-av., near Manhattan-av., 100x irregular; n. s. 79th-st., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., to 80th-st., 25x204.4; and n. s. 108th-st., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.11; also, all of s. e. corner of 9th-av. and 90th-st., 100x100.8; also, s. s. 117th-st., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; also, n. s. 116th-st., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.8x irregular; also, ½ interest in w. s. 10th-av., 410 ft. n. of 76th-st., 18.5x100.8x irregular; n. s. 88d-st., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x102.2, and s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 99th-st., 100x66.10x irregular; Lewis Lowenstein and wife to Isaiah Meyer	26,000
53d-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 17.3x98.9; B. M. Walcott and wife to J. Lee Humphreville	18,000
126th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x99.11; Ezra B. Gillett and wife to James Beach	1,000
71st-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; George H. Forster and wife to Thomas J. Reilly	7,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of Perry-st., 18.9x81.9x18.9x81.10⅛; George Dotzert to Katharina Schmitt	nom.
Same property; Katharina Schmitt to Elizabeth Dotzert	nom.
5th-av., n. e. corner of 62d-st., 97.11x100; William J. Turrell and wife to D. Ogden Mills	nom.
Avenue B, e. s., 68 ft. s. of 17th-st., 25x100; Franziska W. Ohswaldt to Wilhelmine Dackerman	nom.
Marketfield-st., No. 34, 19.6x48.6; Robert Goelet and others to the New-York Produce Exchange	4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Lawrence, Sarah A., to Jeremiah Murphy; No. 43 Catharine-st., 15 years, rent	$1,700
Levy, Meyer, to J. & E. Frankenheim; store of No. 60 1st-av., 5 years, rent	1,000
Smith, Mary L., to W. Hamsma and another; No. 207 Lexington-av., 1 year, rent	1,200
Thanis, P. W., Trustee, &c., to Henry E. Ribes; No. 77 Pike-st., 5 years, rent	1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Abrahams, Isador, and wife to Levi Goldstein; No. 14 Baxter-st., 6 months	$500
Auld, Thomas, and wife to Andrew Luke; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 134th-st., 1 year	2,000
Crosby, Robert R., and another to Frances Page; s. s. 24th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years	2,500
Davis, Ann E., and another to Henry Luhrs; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 105th-st., 3 years	5,000
Felter, Walter, to William C. Walgrain; No. 613 Grand-st., 3 months	500
Gotthell, Gustav, and wife to the Emanuel Congregation; w. s. Madison-av., n. of 73d-st., 3 years	2,000
Hall, Amanda, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 214 West 43d-st., 1 year	6,000
Hawes, Madeline E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 123d-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year, 3 mortgages, total	27,000
Hogan, Isabella V., and husband to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; n. s. 119th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 months	645
La Farge, Aimee L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 129th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year	10,000
McGinley, Hugh, and wife to the North River Insurance Company; n. s. Commerce-st., e. of Bedford-st., 1 year	400
McKenna, Mary A., and others to Eliza McKie and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 11th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years	6,000
Nause, Wendolin J., and others to Theresa Nause; s. w. corner East Broadway and Rutgers-st., 3 years	7,000
Newbauer, Louisa, and husband to Paulina Bijur; s. s. 60th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years	13,000
Reilly, Thomas J., to George H. Forster; s. s. 71st-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years	5,250
Simon, Solomon, and others to Jacob Travis; n. s. 7th-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years	14,000
Wilson, Phillip J., to Johanna Lalor; n. s. 118th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	3,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Carpenter, Robert P., Administrator, &c., to William M. Smith and another	$2,068
Crosby, Howard, and another to Joseph Swan	2,000
Halstead, Pearson S., and another, Executors, &c., to Alphonse Montant	2,015
Heyer, Phebe A., to James Suydam	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, STORES, FLOORS, FLATS, FOR SALE AND TO LET.

PORTER AND CO.,

NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—MEDIUM size, superior location, crown of Murray Hill. For particulars and permit apply to OWNER, at No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 18, or No. 53 East 65th-st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED FOR cabinet parlor City dwelling. Inquire of J. D. JERSEY, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 24 EAST 131ST-ST.—THREE-STORY brown-stone; $600. PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, ON CLASON POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Suitable for a gentleman's residence or a home hotel; ready for immediate occupation.

Elegant stone house and about 30 acres, formerly the residence of J. B. Hounot, Esq.; house is 50 feet square, with two-story dining-room extension 30x20 feet; contains 20 rooms, spacious bath-room; water and gas throughout, in superb order; $4,000 recently expended in repairs; ample stable and coach-house; about 4,000 feet water frontage, (no salt meadow;) only five miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is well calculated to be divided into several places, all having water fronts. For price and full particulars apply to

R. V. HARNETT & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

GREENWICH, FRONTING THE SOUND.—Large house, outbuildings, several acres, abundance fruit; excellent bathing on premises; desirable for residence or hotel. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON NAVESINK HIGHlands; 10 rooms, well furnished; modern conveniences; abundant milk and vegetables; rare advantages of location; shade, and opportunity for surf and still-water bathing; boating, fishing, and driving; frequent communication with City by boat or rail. Address R. R. P., Highlands, Monmouth County, N. J.

ORANGE.—SEASON; FULLY FURNISHED; 12 rooms; modern conveniences; shade; lawn; healthy location; near depot; $85 per month. W. H. D., No. 90 Front-st.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE; GROUNDS stable, all conveniences; airy location; river view; boating, bathing; moderate rent.
E. MORE, Jr., No. 7 Warren-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, SUMMER OR YEAR, fully furnished, country seats; location unquestionably healthy; bargains for sale.
EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SECOND FLOOR—123 FULTON AND 46 ANN ST.; also, third and fourth floors; with or without steam power. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, 121 Fulton.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, ABOUT 75 x100 feet; West Broadway to river, and Franklin to Canal sts.; or a plot on which owner would build a first-class warehouse. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to an order made this 15th day of June, 1880, by the Hon. William G. Choate, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed Trustee under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to limit the liability of ship-owners and for other purposes," will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on SATURDAY, June 19, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at Nos. 21 and 23 Water-street, in the City of New-York, by Barker & Co., auctioneers, the wreck of the steam-ship Narragansett, her engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as it lies off Cornfield Light, Long Island Sound.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1880. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A MORTgage on which default has been made, I will expose to sale at public vendue by Thomas H. Sullivan, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, June 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Pier No. 8 East River, the undivided three-quarters of the schooner Jessie Elizabeth, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1880.
JOEL G. STEVENS,
Attorney for Mortgagees.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Counsel.

HELP WANTED.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily a good colored laundress, who can furnish good references; good home; good wages. Call at No. 24 East 68th-st., in the morning.

WANTED—IN A BANK, A YOUNG MAN WHO writes well and is correct at figures. Address BANK, Box No. 234 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE THAT CAN cook and do pastry; good wages. Call, for three days, at Thompson House, Ocean Grove, N. J.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—POLO PONIES AND CART, THREE first-class Polo ponies, well broken; also, tandem pony harness and cart. Can be seen at No. 113 West 50th-st.

PARK PHAETON—SEATS FOR FOUR, BESIDES the driver's seat; not much used; for sale at $250. At No. 113 West 50th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, lately landed, in a private family; a comfortable home more desirable than wages. Call or address, for two days, No. 338 3d-av.; entrance on 31st-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant American young woman in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 254 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will be highly recommended. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman in a private family; excellent City reference from last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 238 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Protestant young woman as parlor or chamber maid. Seen, with reference, at No. 582 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and sewing or nurse to grown children; City or country. Call at No. 2 West 37th-st., late employer's; basement bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl and assist with washing, or do house-work for a small family; well recommended. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; sews on any machine; 11 years' reference. Call at 440 6th-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A DANISH GIRL, LATELY landed; willing to learn. Call at 25 West 55th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; understands English, French, and American cooking; can take entire charge and do the marketing; serves a company dinner; best City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 221 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND DO SOME WASHING AND IRONing if required; good bread and biscuit; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; good baker; understands making butter, if required; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO GO IN the country with an American family; assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 38th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD BREAD and biscuit maker; soups, meats, &c.; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 250 East 51st-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING; good baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 86 6th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO OUT BY the day, week, or month. Call at No. 151 West 19th-st., two flights, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND lady as housekeeper in widower's family or hotel; understands all kinds of work; City or country; best reference. Address M. S., Box No. 203 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman; or to take care of children, or go traveling with a lady; eight years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 230 East 35th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 307 West 26th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, NEAT hair-dresser.—By German girl; accustomed to travel; takes entire charge of lady's wardrobe; City reference. Address F. F., Box No. 206 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—COOK, &C.—A LADY WISHES to procure situations for her laundress and cook or laundress; she recommends both. Call at No. 59 5th-av., after 12 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-class laundress; excellent City reference; City or country for Summer. Address H. G., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; City or country. Call at No. 665 3d-av., near 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, in private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 53 East 30th-st., in dress-maker's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL IN A private family; and assist with chamber-work; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 331 West 41st-st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL (PROTESTANT) IN the country to help with the care of children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 45 East 43d-st., church parlor of the Church of the Holy Trinity from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse, fully experienced in taking care of an infant; perfectly understands raising by hand; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 211 West 27th-st.

NURSE AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—BY A French girl, for growing children; best City reference; City or country. Address L. D., Box No. 209 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children, with a family going to Europe; never sea-sick; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL; no objection to light chamber-work; would go to the country; good City references. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., two flights.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT INfant's nurse; bring up on bottle; takes charge of baby from monthly nurse; first-class City reference given. Call at No. 150 East 23d-st., near College.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—First class; day or week; good operator; no objection to country; good reference. Address S. R., Box No. 219 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &C.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH waitress; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; country for Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY LEAVING TOWN for her waitress; fully competent. Inquire, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 9 West 57th-st.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG lady (English) a position as private governess to two or three young children, or as companion; best references. Address T. B. A., Post Office Box No. 3,113.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 139 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS at her home or go out by the day; gentlemen's washing a specialty. Call or address No. 327 West 38th-st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; washing and ironing, to go out by day, or cleaning; City reference. Call at 157 East 35th-st., top floor.

WET-NURSE.—BY A WOMAN THOROUGHLY accomplished; can take entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 33d-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; sober, willing, and obliging; reference from last employer; no objection to country. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 217 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; Scotchman; can furnish unexceptionable reference from present employer and others; left on account of employer turning out; has thorough knowledge of his business; can handle four. Address A., No. 104 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; three years with last employer. Call or address John, No. 101½ West 31st-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY YOUNG MAN; FIRST-CLASS; disengaged on account of employer selling horses; thorough competent for private family; three years' best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 211 East 26th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy Protestant young man (Danish); speaks good English; best of references; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 30 West 11th-st., in laundry.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY COMPETENT, sober young man; single; willing and obliging; no objection to country; careful City and country driver; first-class City and country reference from last employer. Call or address, two days, J., 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is an experienced driver; best City references. Address R. G., Box No. 209 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, INTELLIGENT American, 26 years of age; married; no incumbrance; is an experienced horseman and driver; City or country; first-class references. Call or address Bute, No. 223 East 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the driving and care of horses and carriages; best City reference. Address E. M., No. 119 West 18th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILLING and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; undoubted reference. Address Coachman, No. [illegible] West 51st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman, with large experience and best references, either in City or out of town. Address Stephen Kittleston, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (GERMAN) AS coachman; City or country; best City reference. Address C. Bartold, No. 281 Thompson-st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE MAN to nurse invalid gentleman; first-class City references; wages not so much an object. Address S. T., Box No. 203 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter or valet; first-class reference. Call or address F. C., No. 63 5th-av., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A FIRST-class private family; City reference from last place. Call at No. 131 West 31st-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
Manufacturers of
WOOD, SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS,
No. 75 West 23d-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lower Route recommended by Lieut. Maury.
From the inward and homeward passage of the BRITANNIC (Capt. KENNEY) Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
BALTIC (Capt. PARROTT) ..... Thursday, June 24, 8 P. M.
ADRIATIC (Capt. CAMPBELL) ..... Saturday, June 26, 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC (Capt. KENNEY) ..... Saturday, July 10, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 52d-st.
These steamers are unsurpassed in all the requirements for comfort, safety and speed. Their state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt. Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets at favorable rates. Steerage, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, No. 9 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF FLORIDA ..... Thursday, June 24, 7 A. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Thursday, July 1, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $60 or $70 (according to accommodation); return tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LA BOURGOGNE ..... Wednesday, June 23, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier ..... Wednesday, June 30, noon.
ST. LAURENT, Santelli ..... Wed., July 7, 4 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
ODER ..... Sat., June 19 | WESER ..... Wed., June 30
MAIN ..... Sat., June 26 | MOSEL ..... Sat., July 3
First Cabin ..... $100 | Second Cabin $60
Steerage $30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Excursion tickets to ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $80.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia ..... July 24, 8 P. M. | Bolivia ..... July 17, 7 A. M.
Cheviot ..... July 3, 8 P. M. | Statendam ..... July 17, 1 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 and $70 (according to accommodation). Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Christopher-st.
Algeria ..... June 26, 8 P. M. | Victoria ..... July 26, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $65 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage prepaid to do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Running American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
WIELAND ..... June 26 | WESTPHALIA ..... July 3
FRIESLAND ..... July 10 | GELLERT ..... July 15
Passage to Southampton, London, Paris, Havre, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LAKE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, ON QUEENSTOWN.
From PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ABYSSINIA ..... Wednesday, June 23, 2 P. M.
ALIDA ..... Wednesday, June 30, 11 A. M.
BOHEMIA ..... Wednesday, July 7, 8 P. M.
ALGERIA ..... Wednesday, July 14, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lower Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, June 26, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ..... Thursday, July 1, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Thursday, July 8, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, July 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Thursday, July 22, 8 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60 and $70. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
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STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Thursday, July 1, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $60 or $70 (according to accommodation); return tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
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GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LA BOURGOGNE ..... Wednesday, June 23, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier ..... Wednesday, June 30, noon.
ST. LAURENT, Santelli ..... Wed., July 7, 4 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
ODER ..... Sat., June 19 | WESER ..... Wed., June 30
MAIN ..... Sat., June 26 | MOSEL ..... Sat., July 3
First Cabin ..... $100 | Second Cabin $60
Steerage $30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Excursion tickets to ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $80.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
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Cheviot ..... July 3, 8 P. M. | Statendam ..... July 17, 1 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 and $70 (according to accommodation). Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Christopher-st.
Algeria ..... June 26, 8 P. M. | Victoria ..... July 26, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $65 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage prepaid to do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Running American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
WIELAND ..... June 26 | WESTPHALIA ..... July 3
FRIESLAND ..... July 10 | GELLERT ..... July 15
Passage to Southampton, London, Paris, Havre, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
To leave Co's pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
F. CALAND ..... Wednesday, June 23
ROTTERDAM ..... Wednesday, July 7
NEW-YORK ..... Wednesday, July 21
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage $28.
W. CALAND, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
CORCORAN & WOMRATH, Agents, 5 Bowling Green.
G. Wenck, Freight Agent, 50 Broadway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE, FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
Greece, W. ..... June 26, 11:30 A. M. | Canada, W. ..... July 7, 3 P. M.
Holyoke, S. ..... July 14, 4 P. M. | Scandinavian, W. ..... June 8, 3 A. M.
Rates $50 to $60 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $3 lower than most lines. Company's office, 66 and 73 Broadway. J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via the Isthmus of Panama, Steam-ship COLON ..... Monday, June 21, noon
Connecting at Aspinwall with Steam-ships for Sucuzo.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ..... Thursday, July 8, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Saturday, July 3, noon
On arrival of London mails at San Francisco, passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. P. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 42 North River, (new No. 25,) foot of Spring-st.
AT 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood, Sat., June 19
CITY OF FLORIDA (Havana and Mexican), Wed., June 23
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamers FLORIDA and HABANA for the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Office, 5 Bowling Green. Office, R. R. of Ga.
Freight Agt., 4 F. S. W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
315 Broadway. 400 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 2 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and TEONTEPEC.
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexican) Wed., June 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. only) ..... Thurs., July 8
These steamers are furnished with Bostonian swinging berths in state-rooms; small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 24 and July 15 for Vera Cruz, via Sagua. Tampico, and Tuxpan.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New-York.
F. ALEJANDRE & SONS, 61 and 63 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA ..... SATURDAY, June 19
Steamer MORRO CASTLE ..... WEDNESDAY, June 23
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES LOWNDES, General Agent, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 2 P. M.
Steamships accommodate for passengers.
E. K. HIDALGO ..... Thursday, June 24
E. K. ALAVA ..... Thursday, July 1
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 115 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 9 East River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cayl, Thursday, June 24
(Accommodation unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM E. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
MUTUALITY BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.
Do a general Banking business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell securities, and other investment stocks, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, on MARGIN or for cash, yielding 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits in POUNDS STERLING, available in all parts of the WORLD.
GEORGE J. GOULD, 42 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
Offers for sale Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Texas and Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Denver and Rio Grande Western, Central Iowa, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Texas and St. Louis, Kansas City, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, Illinois Central, Ohio and Mississippi, Ohio Central, Pacific of Missouri, Northern Pacific, Oregon Navigation, Oregon Short Line, Utah Northern, Utah Central, Oregon and California, Denver and South Park, Alton and Terre Haute, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Western of Alabama, Georgia Pacific, Memphis and Charleston, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Western, Rensselaer and Saratoga, Northern of New-Jersey, Chicago and Atlantic, Ohio and Mississippi, Consolidated, Preferred and Debentures.
DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

FINANCIAL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM CO.
Capital Stock, $3,000,000.
Shares, $100 each.
This company has been organized for the purpose of erecting a permanent Exhibition Building and Palace of Amusements on the present site of Madison Square Garden, which entire property, bounded by Madison and 4th ave. and 26th and 27th sts., in the City of New-York, has been purchased by this company, of which Mr. P. T. BARNUM is the President and General Manager.
Subscriptions are invited at par, by the undermentioned company, for the unsold portion, viz., $1,750,000 of the capital stock of the Museum Company, until July 15 prox., at noon, and will be received in even hundreds in any amount. At that date the public subscription will be closed. The price until then will be par. The right is reserved to advance the price after that date without notice.
If the subscriptions received to that date shall exceed $1,750,000, the stock subscribed for will be allotted to the subscribers pro rata.
No subscription is to be binding or become payable until the entire amount is subscribed.
Prospectus and further information will be furnished on application to
The New-York, New-England and Western
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
Financial Agent for Barnum's Museum Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1880.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:
The consolidation of the capital stocks, franchises, privileges, rights, immunities, and properties of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the Iowa Southern and Missouri Northern Railroad Company, the Newton and Monroe Railroad Company, the Atlantic Southern Railroad Company, the Avoca, Missouriville and south-western Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Audubon Railroad Company, was completed on the 4th day of June, 1880. The corporate name of the new corporation is the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
The holders of the shares of this company are entitled to two shares of the stock of the new corporation for every share held of the capital stock of this company. The certificates for the new stock will be issued only as the old certificates of this company are surrendered to the Secretary and Treasurer, at his office, at No. 13 William-st., New-York. All dividends hereafter will be declared upon the capital stock of the consolidated corporation, and will be paid only to those who hold its certificates. It is therefore very important that the old certificates be exchanged for the new with as little delay as possible, and prior to the closing of the transfer-books, July 5, for the August dividend.
The powers of attorney on the back of each certificate now outstanding, must, before it is surrendered, be signed by the owner whose name appears in the body of the certificate, or by his or her attorney in fact, authorized by a power of attorney duly executed and filed in the office of the Secretary and Treasurer.
Powers of attorney on file in the office of the Treasurer, authorizing the payment of dividends or the transfer of shares, will not be regarded as sufficient to authorize the payment of dividends hereafter declared, or the transfer of any shares of the consolidated corporation.
Shareholders who desire that such dividends shall be paid to, or that such shares shall be transferred by, an attorney in fact, must execute and file new powers of attorney, forms for which will be furnished on application to the Secretary and Treasurer.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati
and Indianapolis Railway Company's
FIRST CONSOLIDATED 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,
DUE 1914.
ALSO,
Chicago and North-western Railway
Company's Sinking Fund Sixes of 1879,
DUE 1929.
FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY E. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY B. SHERMAN, | Vice-Presidents.
FREDERIC CONSTABLE, | Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK	GEORGE W. LANE
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CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION CO. STOCK
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS,
ST. LOUIS CITY BONDS.
P. J. GOODHART, 17 Broad-St.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st of July, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M., June 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1880.
D. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, pursuant to Agreement of March, 1878, will, on and after 15th June, 1880, pay $25 and find $10 upon coupons matured Aug., 1879, of Land Mortgage Gold first mortgage bond issued by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, which have been stamped, subject to such agreement. Coupons of prior date delivered loose must be accompanied by an order from the registered holder, and all coupons must be left for examination.
EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1880.
DIVIDEND No. 46.
The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share has been declared for May, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 651 Broadway, on the 30th inst.
Transfer-books close on the 19th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12th June, 1880.
THE PATRIARCH MINING CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 7 of Thirty Cents per share, payable at the office of LADLAW & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, 24th inst., on all stock listed from the New-York Agency. Transfer-books will close on the 15th and reopen 25th inst. A. SOBLAND, President.
THO. WIMAN, Secretary.

OSWEGO RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 1, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1880, OF the bond of the Oswego Railway and Navigation Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.
HORACE WHITE,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1880.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) Free of Tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will close first inst., till that date.
ANTHONY BANE, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1880.
FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. (4) from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, prox.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1880.
THE NATIONAL BANK AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1880.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable July 1, proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE TEHUANTEPEC INTER-OCEAN RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupon due July 1, on Sub-Warrants, Preferred and Guaranteed Certificates of Deposit, issued and Associate Trustee, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 23 Broadway, New-York. G. F. BIXBY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE city for sale; half cash. Inquire of VIN ALLEN, 2 Park-row.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH,
VIA GREENPOINT.
Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., N. R., at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, and half-hourly to 3:45 P. M. Returning, leave Manhattan Beach at 7:35, 10, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 12:50, and every half-hour to 10:35 P. M.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Steamers THOS. COLLYER and HATTERAS, from 23d-st., at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. and hourly to 7:30 P. M. Leaving LEROY-ST. at minutes and PIER NO. 8 minutes after leaving 23d-st. The boats leaving 23d-st. at 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. do not stop at Leroy and Pier No. 8.
The steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 6:30 A. M. hourly to 6:30 P. M. Trains from Hamilton-ferry connect with D. R. Martin for Whitehall-st. leave hourly from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., 1:30 to 6:30 P. M. 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. and 10:45 P. M. Trains commencing with morning train leave No. 4 Lexington-ave and 42d-st. leave every hour from 11 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
GILMORE'S FULL BAND and LEVY every afternoon and evening.
Dodd's Express will take baggage from any place in New-York and transport it to Manhattan Beach, twice daily, at 50 cents per package.
FIRE-WORKS.—THE ALEXANDRA EXHIBITION COMPANY will give a grand display of fireworks EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, commencing June 19, under the personal supervision of James Pain, of London. Admission, including seat, 25c.; without seat, 10c.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,
NEW-ROCHELLE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND.
THE ELEGANT STEAMERS
Laura M. Starin & St. Nicholas
Will leave for GLEN ISLAND daily and Sundays as follows:

Leave No. 12 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.	Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, E'D'n.	23d-st., East River.
10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
1:00	1:10	1:20
3:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
6:00	6:10	6:20

Returning leave GLEN ISLAND 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, and 8:30 P. M.
*For No. 12, N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st., is three blocks from 6th-av. and two blocks from 9th-av. Road.
ONLY ROAD TO GLEN ISLAND Daily.
A RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE for 75 cents, served daily in the magnificent Dining-hall of the Club-house, under supervision of
HIRAM D. MAXFIELD,
the celebrated caterer.
MAMMOTH DANCING PAVILION, BILLIARDS, BOWLING-ALLEYS, CONSERVATORY, ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, FISH PONDS, BOATING, AND BATHING.
EXCURSION TICKETS, (round trip,) 40 cents; single, 25 cents.

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND.
PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, Brooklyn Depot, 9th-av. and 30th-st., (Green-Wood.)
Take Park and Vanderbilt av. cars from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.
TRAINS RUN EVERY 20 MINUTES IN THE MORNING, AND EVERY 15 MINUTES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS.
Special excursion tickets, for ladies and children ONLY, good on all trains from Coney Island before 9 o'clock A. M., and on all trains from Coney Island before 6 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted,) will be sold at 15 cents each; children under 10 years of age and under 15 years of age; children under 5 years of age free.
Grand Concerts (free) every afternoon and evening on the Pavilion by the Brighton Beach Band, celebrated Ninth Regiment Band and Arbuckle, the world-renowned cornet soloist. Last train leaves the island at 11:15 P. M.

ADELAIDE. LONG BRANCH.
ADELAIDE, LONG BRANCH.
REGULAR DAILY EXCURSIONS
TO NEW-YORK,
AND TO THE MAMMOTH IRON PIER DIRECT.
Saloon steamer ADELAIDE, entirely rebuilt and refitted, will leave Long Branch at 8:45 A. M.
Will leave 23d-st., North River, 10 A. M.; Leroy-st., 10:15 A. M.; Pier No. 1 North River, 10:30 A. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 4:30 P. M.
All the cooked refreshments on board, including the famous Adelaide Glee Club.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 60 CENTS,
including admission to and from the Mammoth Iron Pier.
Liberal terms to societies. Apply MARTIN & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.
Celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs used on this boat. Waterrooms, No. 46 East 14th-st.
Freight received up to 10 A. M., Pier No. 1 N. R.
Baggage's Express on board.

BRIGHTON BEACH
BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE FLATBUSH-AVENUE, LONG ISLAND DEPOT, BROOKLYN, hourly from 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., and from 9:15 A. M. to 9:45 P. M. half hourly. Separate trains run from BEDFORD half hourly from 11:24 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from the Beach leaves at 10:40 P. M.
Flatbush-Avenue, Long Island Depot is reached, via Flatbush-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, and Flatbush-avenue cars from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries.
Bedford Station is reached, via Grand and Roosevelt-street Ferries, by the Franklin-avenue cars and Rapid Transit trains.
D. D. WALEY,
General Superintendent.

A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND IRON PIER.
DIRECT LINE
ONLY BOATS TO THE PIER.
Avoiding cars, cinders, and dust.
The steamers JOHN SYLVESTER and ELIZA HANCOX will leave daily as follows:

23D-ST. N.R.	LEROY-ST.	RECTOR-ST.	LEAVE IRON PIER.
9:00 A. M.	9:15 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
1:00 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:45 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS, SINGLE TICKETS, 25 CENTS, which includes admission to the Pier.
NOTE.—The Iron Pier is land-locked, and is safe and music specialties, will open for Summer board July 1.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOYS receive; enter any time; open during Summer; $325 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A.M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and instruction, on MONDAY, June 21, 1880. A most delightful home, with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and salt-water bathing, within City reach, at reasonable rates. Address W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 512 Broadway.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—FOR circulars, address Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A.M., Principal.

ART AND SCIENCE—SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Address C. J. WRIGHT, A.M., Peekskill-on-Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 12 TO OCTOBER 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 13 miles from New-York; sea bathing; fine sea views; pure water; fine drives, boating, fishing and bathing. Steamer Sagamahka leaves Peck-slip daily, 4 and 9 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Sandy Point, 7 and 9 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. Terms $10 per week. Address
G. DUNBRAUGH, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adjoining Hempstead Plain; no malaria; bay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

BLACKBURN HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.,
Mrs. R. D. HENDERSON,
NOW OPEN.
One cottage for family.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.,
Now open; terms, $8 $9 per day; $15 to $18 per week.
Address G. F. GARRISON.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.
Open from May to September; pure mountain air; good accommodations; terms reasonable.
J. H. CARPENTER, PROPRIETOR.

LONG BRANCH.
LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPULAR family hotel will open its ninth season June 1; parties may secure rooms by application to J. SIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages private, or in connection with the hotel.

CARPENTER'S HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—10 rooms from lake, directly opposite the old stone store; large airy rooms, well furnished, and a tip-top table; terms, $6 to $9 per week; $1 50 per day.
J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

HOTEL BELLEVUE,
Highland Beach, near Long Branch,
OPENS JUNE 5.
J. H. GOREY, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; a cool, healthy, delightful resort; excellent accommodations; $10; circular, with cut. OLIVER CROMWELL.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEMENTS in HOTEL GAZETTE, weekly, illustrated; price 5 cents. Circulars of summer hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE SUBSCRIPTION, No. 413 Broadway.

MANHANSET HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND, NEW-YORK,
James Slater, of the Berkeley, New-York, Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now Open. Address Rev. F. J. HAYNOR.

SARATOGA HOUSE, NO. 202 SOUTH BROADWAY.—E. CAMPBELL'S cottages now open. Satisfactory at No. 1 West 34th-st.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, Oneida County, N. Y., 2 miles from Trenton Station. Send for circulars. R. MOORE, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, LIVE SPRINGS, Columbia County, N. Y. J. J. HALE, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
OPENS JUNE 26, 1880,
AND WILL HEREAFTER BE CONDUCTED
ON THE AMERICAN PLAN,
DURING THE PAST SEASON THIS HOTEL has been ENLARGED. OVER FIFTY PRIVATE PARLORS and BALCONY-ROOMS, with BATHS, &c., ADDED; the EXTERIOR WHOLLY RESUILT, and the INTERIOR ELEGANTLY REFITTED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
ROOMS, &c., CAN BE HAD on APPLICATION at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
Chas. H. Shelley, Manager.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the St. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine, it is especially desirable for families en route to Saratoga Springs or Lake George. Arrangements are made with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel; Special rates to Saratoga Tourists in June, July, and August.
1824. 57th Season. 1880.
CATSKILL MOU

NOTHING TO BE PROUD OF

THE CONDUCT OF GEN. BEALE'S REBEL BRIGADE.

MEN WHO HUGGED THE WORKS, DID "NO FIGHTING OF ANY CONSEQUENCE," BUT "RETIRED"—GEN. EPPA HUNTON'S STORY OF A HISTORICAL FIGHT.

The proceedings in the Warren case were enlivened yesterday by the testimony of two Confederate Brigadier-Generals. The purpose of Gen. Beale's evidence was to show that no serious attack was made by our cavalry upon the Confederate front at any time while the battle of Five Forks was in progress; while Gen. Eppa Hunton was introduced as a participator on the rebel side in the action of White Oak Ridge, so fully described by Gen. Chamberlain, of Maine, in his evidence before the Court of Inquiry. The first witness was Col. D. L. Smith, of Allegheny City, Penn., who served as Quartermaster upon the staff of Gen. Warren. In the Young or G. Boisseau field, as he rode up, he heard Gen. Warren say to Gen. Crawford, "Gen. Crawford, you are entirely too far to the right," and order him to come in upon the enemy by way of the Ford road, which, as Crawford's men were then faced, required a half wheel to the left. While this movement was in progress, Gen. Forsyth, one of Sheridan's aides, rode up to Gen. Warren and asked him angrily why he didn't bring his men into battle. There was no firing at this time at the west of Crawford, but the discharges were pretty heavy down toward the forks of the road, (the left centre of the rebel line.) Gen. Warren ordered the division to wheel and advance down the road, which they did, with some resistance from the enemy. When they arrived at the works, the rebels were already gone. Coulter's brigade was in advance, and took possession of three or four pieces of artillery. Coulter was about to plant his flag there, when Warren ordered the troops to move along the line of the works to the west, clearing out the enemy as they advanced.

Major Gardner, counsel for Gen. Sheridan—referring to Col. Locke's testimony that Gen. Warren sent him to Gen. Sheridan from about this point with a message that they had taken 1,500 prisoners—asked Col. Smith if he recollected any such number of prisoners being taken after he joined the General in the G. Boisseau field. Col. Smith replied that no such dispatch was sent after he arrived at Warren's head-quarters, and he did not recollect that any large number of prisoners were taken.

The next witness was Gen. R. M. T. Beale, formerly of the Confederate military service, who commanded a brigade under Gen. William H. F. Lee at Five Forks, and participated in the movement of Gen. Pickett which there terminated so disastrously to the Confederate arms. Gen. Beale first recalled the engagement with Sheridan's cavalry on the preceding day, which resulted in pushing the latter back upon Dinwiddie. His troops were on the Confederate right in that engagement, and lay at the front and right of the infantry during the night, intending to renew the conflict in the morning. They retreated to Five Forks in consequence of an order from Gen. Robert E. Lee apprising them of the advance of the Fifth Corps along the Boydton plank road upon their left and rear. Gen. Beale's men were in motion on the retreat at 4 o'clock in the morning. The infantry had already retreated, but at what hour he did not know. They withdrew toward Five Forks by the same road that they had traversed on the preceding day in the advance upon Sheridan. It was Gen. Beale's impression that they were on the battle-ground about 8 o'clock, and went into position on the right of Gen. Corse. The brigade commanded by Gen. Beale occupied the portion of the Confederate lines lying along the northern margin of the Gillian field. They were followed on the retreat, but not seriously molested, by the Federal cavalry. Having got his men into position, they were engaged for about two hours in constructing and strengthening the works in their front. The section of the works occupied by them was composed mostly of logs—a good strong barricade; but the works in front of the infantry were very substantial defenses, composed mainly of earth. They finished strengthening their position about 10 o'clock in the morning, without serious molestation by the cavalry. The infantry were already in position, and engaged in strengthening their defenses. Gen. Beale, by reference to the map, described the position occupied by his brigade, which contained about 1,200 men in all, and fought dismounted. About one-quarter of the men were detached to take charge of the horses, and were not actively engaged during the afternoon.

In answer to questions from Mr. Stickney, Gen. Beale said that there was no serious attack on his front during the engagement. His skirmish-line might have been broken by the Federals, possibly, but there was nothing in the nature of heavy fighting. His men, indeed, were not sharply engaged during the day, and held their works until the infantry came pouring in from the left, when he withdrew them into the woods, a little to north-west of the position they had just occupied, and they encamped for the night. The Federals stampeded their horses and captured the detachment in charge of them; but, so far as the force under his immediate eye was concerned, there was no pursuit that was at all troublesome.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Gardner, Gen. Beale reiterated the statement of his direct evidence as to the absence of any serious attack upon his front during the engagement. He retired* when the lines were broken and the day lost, but his men did no fighting of any consequence.

The last witness of the day was Gen. Eppa Hunton, member of Congress from Virginia, who first detailed the general movement commanded by Pickett, in which his brigade participated, along with the commands of Gen. Roberts and Gen. Rosser, who were not present at Five Forks during the engagement, but were in co-operation with Pickett's division. Gen. Hunton's testimony bore mainly upon the action at White Oak Ridge, which took place on the same day that Pickett's division engaged Sheridan and drove the cavalry back to Dinwiddie. The whole command numbered about 15,000 men.

Gen. Hunton gave the first clear account from a Confederate stand-point of the battle of White Oak Ridge, which occurred on the day before the battle of Five Forks, and has been repeatedly mentioned in the course of the inquiry. He was on the Confederate left during the action. His understanding of the movement was that they were there for the purpose of keeping the White Oak road open, or at least holding possession of it. He commanded a brigade in the engagement; they drove the Federals back toward their works on Gravelly Run; at least, he understood that they had works there. He would not say that they absolutely followed the Federals back so far as the Run; he should say it was about two-thirds of the way. When they got to the furthest point of their advance toward the Run, they received orders from Gen. Robert E. Lee to hold their position, if possible. Gen. Lee was extremely pleased with the turn affairs had taken. They began to throw up temporary works, and pushed out Gen. Wise's brigade to the front and left. Gen. Wise was flanked, attacked, and retired* before the troops of Gen. Miles, and this compelled them to relinquish their position. They retired and took up a new line of defense, in which they were attacked in front by the troops of the Fifth Corps, who advanced upon them very steadily and determinedly. Witness directed his men to reserve their fire, and as the Federals came up they were hotly received, and the line wavered. The Federals reformed under fire and came on to the attack. He recollected this fact particularly, because he thought it one of the most gallant actions of the war.

The next day, while the battle of Five Forks was in progress, witness drew out of his position at the junction of the Claiborne and White Oak roads, and started to the assistance of Gen. Pickett, from whom the news was extremely unfavorable. He did not proceed along the line of the White Oak road, but came down in the rear of the works at Five Forks, on the north side of the Run. When they arrived at a point north of Five Forks, they met Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The battle had already been decided, and witness did not cross to the south side of the stream. While he was talking with Lee two other brigades came up, under the command, if he rightly remembered, of Gen. Bushrod Johnson. They passed the night on the north side of the stream together.

On his cross-examination by counsel for Gen. Sheridan, the witness said he would not state that he pushed back the Fifth Corps; the force in his front was, he understood, a part of it. They retired from their first position in consequence of a vigorous attack on Gen. Wise's flank, which came from the east, (Gen. Miles, of the Second Corps.) He could not undertake to say how many men they had in the brush with the Fifth Corps.

Q.—Were there as many as 4,500? A.—More than that, I should say. There were three brigades in all, and my own brigade alone numbered 2,500. One of my regiments was captured by the re-advance of the Fifth Corps. My impression is that our force numbered about 7,500 men.

To Mr. Stickney—I can hardly say whether our troops had possession of the White Oak road that night or whether the Federal infantry had. My impression is that the Federals commanded the road, if they were not actually upon it.

The inquiry will be resumed this morning.

NEW-ROCHELLE ROWING CLUB.

A rowing club has been organized in New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with the following officers: President—Eugene Lambden; Vice-President—Eugene Underhill; Captain—Edgar B. Pinckney; Lieutenant—George P. Govers; Secretary and Treasurer—W. W. Caringham; Trustees—Edgar B. Pinckney and Eugene Underhill. They have already a handsome single-scull shell, a double-scull shell, and one four-oared shell. Several other boats are being built for them. They have an unusually fine course two and a half miles straightaway between Starin's Glen Island and several other little islands and the main land in the Sound, over the entire length of which the water is nearly always smooth. The start is from in front of the Neptune House.

BANCO STEERERS ARRESTED.

Two well-known banco-steerers, Hungry Joe and Pete Lake, accosted, at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday morning, a gentleman who lives at No. 304 Fifth-avenue, believing him to be a wealthy provincial. The gentleman was thoroughly conversant with the wiles of banco men, and detected his new acquaintances immediately. They shook him warmly by the hand, said they were very glad to see him, and wanted news about persons in Providence, R. I. The gentleman knew all about Rhode Island and humored the steerers. Hungry Joe ventured the remark that he was the nephew of the President of a Providence bank. The gentleman knows the uncle named and all his family, and that he had no such nephew. Just as the sharpers had come to that part of the banco game where lottery tickets and winning prizes are talked about, a policeman came along, and Hungry Joe and Pete Lake were given into custody. Justice Murray said that their conduct tended toward a breach of the peace, and held them as disorderly persons. The gentleman who secured their arrest was complimented by the court.

TWO WEDDINGS.

A FASHIONABLE THRONG GATHERED IN CHRIST CHURCH, NEW-BRIGHTON.

Christ Church, a pretty Gothic edifice, embowered amid grand old trees, half-way up the hill overlooking New-Brighton, Staten Island, and the Upper Bay, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a wedding ceremony that was witnessed by a brilliant assemblage of guests from New-York, Baltimore, and Morristown, N. J. The groom was Mr. Charles E. Lewis, formerly of Baltimore, but now a broker in this City, and the bride, Miss Jane Perry Hone, daughter of John Hone, Esq., of New-Brighton, and granddaughter of the late Commodore M. C. Perry. Mr. Hone formerly resided in Morristown, is the son of the late John Hone, of this City, and a member of the old New-York family of that name. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. C. Fiske, assisted by the Rev. George D. Johnson; Mr. Gilmour, of Baltimore, acting as best man. The ushers, who were in simple morning costume, were Mr. T. Lewis, the groom's brother; Mr. August Montant, Mr. John R. Travers, Mr. Charles King, and Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont. There were no brides-maids, but the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maria Kane Hone, and given away at the altar by her father. After the ceremony, the guests assembled at the residence of the bride's parents, where a wedding collation was served under the superintendence of Pinard, and, after offering their congratulations, passed the three hours usually allotted to wedding receptions in admiring the presents, among which were magnificent sets of jewelry and silverware, together with beautiful objects of art, and many an heirloom of social life in the olden times. The table bore the decoration of a slipper, in white satin, but there was no profusion of floral display, and the entertainment was very quiet and unostentatious. Among those who attended the reception and the ceremony were Mr. Robert S. Hone, Mr. Robert G. Hone, Mrs. Horace Fuller, Mr. F. D. P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. Charles Jackson, Major-Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. Edward Jones, Mr. Giraud Foster, Mr. J. Hone Foster, Mr. Albert E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Jr., Mr. J. Walter Wood, of Morristown, Mr. J. Edward Taylor, Miss Perry, Miss Benson, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Emmet, and many other distinguished people. The parties set out on their wedding tour after the reception was over, and on their return will take up their residence in this City.

There was a brilliant wedding in Christ Church, at Stratford, Conn., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was attended by many fashionable people from this City. The bride was Miss Mamie Hoyt, daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Hoyt, and the groom Mr. William P. Lamb. After the ceremony, there was a reception from 3:30 until 6 P. M., at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sloan, of Stratford.

HUNTING A PANTHER.

A BAND OF CHAPPAQUA VILLAGERS ROUTED IN CONFUSION.

It was reported in THE TIMES a few weeks ago that a panther or wild-cat was committing depredations in the upper part of Westchester County, killing sheep, calves, dogs, &c., and creating great alarm among the farmers, who kept their children from school in consequence of the ravages of the animal. Fresh depredations have been reported every week since, and several persons have positively asserted that they have seen the animal, and that they think it is a panther. The other day two young ladies, daughters of Malcolm Simonds, of Chappaqua, while walking on the New-York and Harlem Railroad in quest of wild flowers, saw what they supposed to be a large spotted dog approaching them. As it came nearer it grew much larger to their vision, and they, remembering what they had heard about the panther, turned and fled back in safety to their homes. All Chappaqua was immediately "up in arms." Malcolm Simonds hunted his house over and found an old horse pistol and an unwieldy sword, and with these by his side, drummed up about 70 recruits to hunt down this terror to the neighborhood. Amos Tompkins, the village Postmaster, inspired the company with courage, saying that "panthers never attack men, and that his son had seen many in Florida, yet never was harmed." Among the huntsmen were Hiram Smalley, John Wesley Smalley, armed with miscellaneous weapons. Fred Hyatt was armed with a heavy base-ball bat, and looked like a modern Hercules. Joseph Gill had a formidable flail, which he had appropriated from a neighboring barn. The others had shot-guns, rifles, pistols, and the rear was valiantly brought up by David Hunt, a young lawyer of the county, who in each hand firmly grasped a revolver. Chappaqua Mountain was to be the scene of execution, as the young ladies had seen the animal take to the woods there as they flew homeward. Half-way up this mountain is the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, the students in which, hearing of this company about to set out, determined to give them an appropriate reception. Half a dozen of the young men hastened to the top of the mountain, near the path the huntsmen would have to pass, and rolled some large boulders in convenient position. The hunters had not proceeded far into the woods when a brown object was seen to dart across their path. Elijah Crawson took quick aim with his rifle and fired. Upon going into the thicket it was found that he had killed Samuel Washburn's calf. They left it lying there, and as they neared the path above mentioned they heard a great rustle of branches, and a rumbling noise, which sent the blood rapidly back to the hearts of each. A volley was fired into the bushes, but nothing was hit this time. It was one of the boulders which the students had started down the hill. The hunters could not account for it. Pretty soon a second came tumbling down, when Charles Yerks exclaimed: "It must be the panther's mate." Another volley was fired with a like result. The band now began to think there was something mysterious about this panther, and that it must have a charmed life. Some of them dispersed homeward, others to Mount Kisco. A parting volley of stones was sent down the mountain side, which sent the hunters scampering away. Old Charles Brundage, in his terror, climbed a tree and was left there. When he finally reached home he swore he had seen the panther. The animal, however, is still king of the forest thereabout, and the villagers don't know what to try next to frighten him away.

THE BROOKLYN ONE-HEAD BILL.

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S EFFORTS TO RESTRAIN THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

There was very little abatement yesterday in the excitement occasioned among the Brooklyn politicians by the changes of Wednesday, which reduced the triple-headed commissions in that city to single heads, and turned the departments controlled by Boss McLaughlin since last September over to the Republicans. The Boss having determined to die fighting, Judge Gilbert granted a temporary injunction restraining Mr. French from taking possession of the Board of City Works. The injunction was granted on the application of F. S. Massey, ex-President of the board, on the ground that the bill under which Mr. French was appointed is unconstitutional. Judge Gilbert also restrained Associate Commissioners Hazzard and Worth from acknowledging Mr. French as the head of the department. Mr. Hazzard had, however, already made the acknowledgment, and Mr. Worth has not yet returned from Chicago, so that the restraints promptly placed on these gentlemen at the instance of Ring Commissioner Massey were hardly necessary. Mr. French was at the office of the City Works Department yesterday, and by his direction a notice was served on Massey ordering him not to attempt to perform any of the duties of the Commissioner of City Works. The outgoing Ring Commissioner was also served with a copy of the law, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to attempt to retain office after he has been legally removed, or after the term for which he was elected or appointed has expired. Injunctions were also procured by ex-President Otterson, of the Board of Health, and by the old Fire Commissioners, restraining the new appointees from taking office immediately. O. B. Leich, who was removed from office as a Police and Excise Commissioner and appointed as an Excise Commissioner, attempted to hold the Police trials yesterday, but was prevented by Col. Samuel Richards, Chief Clerk of the Department. Col. Richards instructed the subordinates not to recognize Mr. Leich, as Gen. Jourdan was the sole head of the Police Department. By order of Gen. Jourdan, the Police trials were adjourned for one week.

Some delay may be occasioned before the new appointees take possession of the departments, owing to appeals to the courts on the part of the old Commissioners, but in a week or so at most it is believed the Ring men will be forced to give up the struggle.

A GRAND EXCURSION FOR THE VETERANS.

The veteran soldiers and sailors of New-York and vicinity, together with their families, will, through the liberality of the Hon. John H. Starin, enjoy a water excursion to-morrow. Seven barges will start from their respective piers at the time mentioned below. The Neilson will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15 A. M.; the Arthur, foot of Noble-street, Greenpoint, at 8 o'clock, and South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, at 8:45; the Sumner, foot of Delancey-street, East River, at 9 o'clock; the Warren, foot of East Thirty-third street, at 8 o'clock, and Eighth-street, East River, at 8:30; the Myers, foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8 o'clock, and Franklin-street, North River, at 9 o'clock; the Haskett, foot of West Tenth-street, North River, at 9 o'clock; and the Morton, foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock. The excursion will be under the command of Judge S. T. Morman.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

OFF TO CINCINNATI.

DEPARTURE OF THE ADVANCE GUARDS OF THE TILDEN AND ANTI-TILDEN PARTIES.

The Cincinnati express train which left Jersey City at 6:10 o'clock last evening, took a large party of delegates of the regular Democratic organization. They were comfortably provided for. Four Pullman sleeping cars awaited their arrival, and places were assigned to members of the party by a polite agent of the company. Among those who were of the party were County Clerk Peter Bowe, Col. John R. Fellows, Abram S. Hewitt, John Fox, Emanuel B. Hart, Nicholas F. Butenchon, ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, John D. Coughlin, Bernard Kenny, Alfred T. Ackert, Timothy Shea, Charles Kelly, William Cauldwell, H. C. Nelson, Henry H. Porter, Alderman Joseph P. Strack, Col. J. J. Mooney, Justice T. J. Campbell, Gen. F. Bourke, Maurice J. Powers, James E. Morrison, Allan McDonald, R. A. Cunningham, Coroner Moritz Ellinger, John O. Byrne, Assemblymen Louis Cohen and F. Thilemann, and on the same train, but not along with the Tilden party, was "Duke" W. M. Gwyn, of California. There was little discussion among the delegates about the work to be done at Cincinnati, the principal anxiety appearing to be on the part of each man to obtain a lower berth in the sleeping cars. Mr. E. B. Hart said he had no candidate, but he would willingly support the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. At all events he regarded it as inevitable that the candidate would be chosen independent of any threats on the part of the irregular Democracy of the State of New-York. Mr. W. H. Cauldwell was willing to abide by any decision of the Convention. He did not regard Bayard as a safe man to nominate. No candidate would be available whose war record could be questioned. He would not consider Abram S. Hewitt a desirable candidate. The man lacked force of character, and would be received coldly. The delegation expect to reach Cincinnati to-night at 8 o'clock, and to attend a meeting of the New-York State regular delegation to be held this evening. They will have quarters at the Burnett House.

A small detachment of the Tammany, or anti-Tilden, leaders left this City for the Cincinnati Convention yesterday morning by the 10:30 train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. They were Mr. John Kelly, the "honored leader" of Tammany Hall; Mr. Orlando B. Potter, Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. John H. Mooney, and Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy. Major William H. Quincy was on board the train, and expected to leave with the party, but at the last moment he was requested by Mr. Kelly to remain behind and attend to some business connected with the departure of other delegates by last night's trains. The party occupied Mr. Schell's Directors' or private car, the Stella. It had been announced that August Belmont, John Hunter, William R. Travers and other gentlemen of note were to accompany Mr. Kelly, but they were not on the train. About a dozen adherents of Tammany were present to "see the Boss off," but there was no demonstration of any kind. The party was solemn and silent. Some admirers of Mr. Kelly had sent him a number of bouquets, which were arrayed on a table in the car near his seat, but two or three of the floral bunches looked as though they had stood on the back bar among the bottles in some liquor-saloon all night before being sent to the train. Mr. Kelly said he and his friends were unalterably opposed to Mr. Tilden's nomination, and would oppose it to the utmost of their ability. He did not think the whole of the Tammany, or anti-Tilden, delegation from this State would be admitted to seats in the Convention, but he certainly did expect, he said, that they would be accorded one-half of the representation. As the train rolled out of the depot Mr. Kelly stood on the platform waving his hand to half a dozen friends.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE BAY.

TWO OF THE COLON'S PASSENGERS DEAD AND A THIRD PROSTRATED.

The steam-ship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Line, running between this port and Aspinwall, has brought the first case of yellow fever to the City this season. She arrived here on Tuesday, and presented a clean bill of health from the authorities at Aspinwall, from which port she sailed on the 7th inst., with a full cargo, and a passenger list numbering about 60. "We have learned to be very suspicious of these clean bills of health," said Dr. Smith, Health Officer of the Port, yesterday. "The bills from the Bahamas are invariably clean, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Governor, declaring that the country is infected. From Santiago de Cuba, also, we generally get clean bills of health, and experience has taught me to look on these bills with a great deal of suspicion. Upon inquiry of the surgeon of the Colon, I found that a passenger named Owen McLean had died on the 11th inst., when but four days out from Aspinwall. He was taken sick on the day of sailing, and the disease was thought to be 'chagres fever.' I was almost satisfied from the symptoms, as they were described to me, that the man died of yellow fever, and I was convinced of it by what followed. Another passenger, named Eugene F. Stroble, was taken sick on the day that McLean died. This was reported to me too late in the evening to go to the steamer, but I went early yesterday morning, and I saw at once that this man had a severe attack of yellow fever. He had all the well-known symptoms, an unusually slow pulse, heated skin, the yellow or saffron hues of the body, and the bronze color in the face, all unmistakable signs of the terrible scourge. He was vomiting black vomit when I visited him, and I saw at once that there was no hope for him. I had him taken to the hospital, and he died last night. He belonged in Cincinnati, but had been on the Isthmus of Panama some 18 months or two years, managing a gold mine in which he was interested. The officers of the steamer were very anxious to take her up to the City, as much of her cargo is perishable, but I felt that I could not allow it. I ordered them to remain at Quarantine for six days, and it was well that I did, for this morning another passenger was taken sick, and exhibited all the preliminary symptoms of yellow fever. I had him removed to the hospital at once, and I hope he will prove to be the last case. Under the circumstances, I deemed it my duty to notify the company that they must discharge the steamer at Quarantine, which I did to-day. I suppose they will begin to unload her with lighters to-morrow."

"Is it your intention to confine the passengers on board for any length of time?" asked the reporter.

"That depends entirely on circumstances. If no new cases are developed among the passengers by to-morrow, I shall feel that there is no danger of infection, and allow them to go on shore. But I shall run no risk in the matter; and unless I am reasonably sure that they are free from infection, I shall keep them on the steamer. From this time on I shall be very careful in my examination of ships coming from ports liable to infection. I find that bills of health from these ports are not to be relied on, and I shall depend on personal investigation. If the yellow fever does reach the City, I am determined that it shall not be owing to lack of care or foresight on my part. There is not the least cause for alarm in the present case. If the disease has not already exhausted itself, I shall take ample means to prevent its being carried to the City."

EATING TURTLE SOUP.

The first dinner this year by the Hoboken Turtle Club was given in the grove adjoining Case's Hotel, near Macomb's Dam bridge, yesterday afternoon. About 200 gentlemen sat down to the tables, and soon made way with turtle soup enough to serve twice that number of guests. President Nathan A. Chedsey sat at one of the tables, but he had caught such a cold while out catching turtles, in the morning, that he was unable to preside, and had to delegate the honors of the occasion to Mr. Ashman, who is quite able to act as President, both in eating soup and in making speeches. After the 200 had eaten about 150 gallons of soup, a beautiful little bouquet of radishes and turnips was presented to Dr. Arctic I. Hayes, and that gentleman responded to loud calls for a speech. A letter from Mayor Cooper expressed regrets at his inability to attend and help demolish the luxuries. After the soup in the big iron pot had all been eaten, the turtles began to operate upon soup of another kind, contained in large brown bottles, whose corks popped as they were drawn. The great bowl of whisky punch that ornamented the foreground of this festive scene was quite as much of a favorite as the more solid things. Dr. S. H. McIlroy was present officially to look after any of the gentlemen who allowed their appetite to run away with their discretion, but he had no patients. Col. Alexander Eagleson, Major Keating, H. R. Humphries, George W. Herbert, and 296 others sat at the tables till the gathering darkness reminded them that it was time for all staid and sober old turtles to crawl into their shells.

POISON IN A CABBAGE-FIELD.

Nicola and Vincenzo Vorpe, aged 10 and 8 years, children of Vincenzo Vorpe, an Italian rag-collector, died Oct. 7, 1879, at No. 47 Crosby-street, after a short illness, during which they exhibited all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The children, just previous to their seizure, had eaten freely of boiled cabbage, and had drank some stale beer, and it was at first supposed that death had resulted from cholera morbus, but the autopsy revealed in their stomachs direct traces of some irritant poison. To ascertain what this poison really was, the stomachs and other viscera of the children were placed in charge of George H. Prochazka, a skilled chemist, for analysis. Yesterday he made an elaborate report of the analysis and its result. He found traces of sulphate of zinc in the viscera, but in what manner the poison had entered the system could not be ascertained. Coroner Ellinger, who had charge of the case, presented a letter that he had received from W. D. Haven, President of the Phoenix Iron Company, of Trenton, N. J., in which, referring to the death of the Vorpe children, that gentleman said that in August, 1879, while riding through Pennsylvania, he noticed farmers sprinkling a compound of Paris green and flour over the growing cabbages to kill the Colorado beetle or potato-bug, since which time he has abandoned the use of cabbage. He thought that this might account for the death of the children. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict that the children had died from sulphate of zinc, received into their systems in some unknown manner.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

WHAT FOLLOWED A SERIES OF BLASTS ON THE WEST SIDE.

Three men were killed and four more were severely wounded by the unaccountable explosion of a powder blast yesterday afternoon on the vacant lot adjoining the works of the Municipal Gas Company, at Forty-sixth-street, near Twelfth-avenue. On this lot, which extends from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth street, it is proposed to erect a monster gas tank, the largest gas-holder in the world. It is to have an inner diameter of 186 feet and an outer diameter of 210 feet, to be 48 feet high, and capable of containing 1,000,000 feet of gas. The foundation is to be excavated out of the solid rock, and the work of blasting and excavating is in charge of John D. Crimmins, contractor. Work on the excavations was commenced on the 5th of March last, and has been prosecuted night and day ever since. As many as 300 blasters, rockmen, and laborers are employed there in each shift. The superintendent of the work is T. E. Crimmins, a brother of the contractor. In the north-eastern extremity of the open lot blasting has been going on for several weeks, and a cut or gully has been blasted out 42 feet long and from 10 to 12 feet wide at the bottom. It was in this gully that the fatal explosion occurred. The boring of the holes for the blasts is done by steam drills. The blasting charges consist of cartridges containing about one pound and a half of what is known as "black powder," and the firing of the blasts was done entirely by electricity.

In the section where the explosion occurred there were 16 men at work yesterday. They formed a gang under the command of Foreman B. F. Cushman. Patrick Connelly had supervision of charging the blasts, and Daniel Bowers had charge of the wires and battery by which the blasts were exploded. The actual blasting is done at certain intervals, and the last blast fired yesterday was five minutes before noon, when about 40 blasts were exploded. The men then went to their dinner, but resumed work at 1 o'clock. It was not proposed to fire any more blasts until 4 o'clock. The 16 men in Foreman Cushman's gang were working at the bottom of the gully breaking up and moving the large sections of rocks loosened and cracked by the previous blasts, when suddenly and without the slightest warning a loud explosion occurred, accompanied by a bright flame and a shower of stones. Time-keeper J. F. Reid, who was standing on the edge of the bank immediately above the spot, said that it was precisely 2:50 o'clock when the explosion occurred. It sounded to him like the discharge of a large piece of ordnance, and was immediately followed by a burst of flame. Through the smoke which accompanied the explosion he saw distinctly the body of one of the men, who was at work at the bottom of the pit, hurled in the air to the height of the bank on which he was standing, and then fall back into the excavation.

The explosion caused an instant stoppage of work. The laborers threw down their tools and hurried to the spot, as they knew the men at work in the pit must have met with serious injuries. When the smoke cleared away a horrible sight was presented. All the men working in the immediate vicinity of where the explosion occurred were prostrated on the loose stones at the bottom of the gully. One man was a mangled corpse, two others were dying, and all the rest were more or less injured. The dead man was James Corrigan, aged 58, of No. 326 West Fifty-sixth-street. His right arm was blown off, and was found 200 feet from the body. His right leg was crushed into a shapeless mass, his left arm was bare to the bone, long strips of flesh hung loosely from his elbow and shoulder, and his intestines were protruding. He was sitting on a large rock "hand-drilling" at the moment of the explosion. Next to Corrigan was found Henry Lavelle, aged 50, who lived in Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. He was alive, but unconscious. His body was singularly free from marks of violence, but it was evident that he was suffering from shock and internal injuries. He was carried into the office, and died in about 10 minutes. The next man brought out of the pit was John Draddy, aged 43, of No. 344 East Sixty-third-street. He had been working with Lavelle moving some heavy stones with crowbars. He, too, was unconscious. His skull was fractured, his right leg broken, and his hands and arms were burned. He died on the way to Roosevelt Hospital.

When the Police of the Forty-seventh-Street Station took the injured men out of the pit, it was found that Owen Driscoll, aged 40, of No. 210 East Forty-fourth-street, had received a fracture of the right arm and burns about the hands. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. It is expected that he will recover. Louis Cassassa, aged 34, of No. 14 Baxter-street, his brother, Charles Cassassa, aged 32, of No. 6 Baxter-street, and Louis Rapassi, aged 17, of No. 6 Baxter-street, were slightly injured by the flying stones, and after receiving surgical attendance went home. Corrigan and Draddy are married and leave large families of young children. Lavelle is said to be a widower, and it is not known whether he had any children. Draddy and Lavelle had been in Mr. Crimmins's employ for nearly 25 years, and were considered skilled and careful workmen. Corrigan had been employed at intervals by Mr. Crimmins for the past 15 years. The bodies of the dead workmen will be viewed to-day by a Coroner's jury, and Coroner Ellinger will make an investigation.

In regard to the explosion, it is simply unaccountable. None of those about the excavation could offer any solution of the mystery. Mr. Crimmins, however, thought that perhaps a portion of one of the cartridges used in the preceding blasts had not exploded, but had remained in the bottom of the hole until fired by a spark from a steel tool as it struck the rock. This was only a supposition, however.

AN INDICTMENT CARELESSLY DRAWN.

The trial of Mrs. Annie Norris, wife of Police Officer John Norris, of the Ninth Precinct, who, under the name of Madame Romaine, kept an office in Bleecker-street, was brought to a sudden termination, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The prisoner was indicted for having performed an illegal operation on Maude Bishop, also known as Batelle, at No. 227 West Fortieth-street. Counsel for the defense moved for an acquittal on the ground of variance, the name set forth in the indictment being Maude Batelle, not Bishop, which was the correct name of the complainant. Recorder Smyth granted the motion, and the accused was formally acquitted, but not released. Assistant District Attorney Herring immediately sent the papers in the case before the Grand Jury, and a new indictment was promptly ordered. Madame Romaine was sent back to the Tombs, and will be placed on trial on the new indictment at an early day.

TESTIMONY AGAINST AN EX-TREASURER.

The trial of John Dwyer, ex-Treasurer of the Town of Guttenberg, on an indictment charging him with having embezzled the funds of the town, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. Much of the day was spent in hearing the testimony of experts to prove Dwyer's handwriting. Aside from that, the principal evidence given was that of Patrick Fahey, ex-Chairman of the Township Committee. He was shown what purported to be his signature on an improvement certificate, and pronounced it a forgery. The State is endeavoring to prove that Dwyer forged Fahey's name to the certificate. Fahey also testified that he missed an improvement certificate out of the book, but had no knowledge of how it got out. The witness was confident that no one could pass a forged certificate on Dwyer, as he considered that gentleman too smart to be imposed upon. James Moore, another ex-Chairman of the Council, testified that his signature on an improvement certificate for $173 was forged. James Gayler, of the New-York Post Office, testified that the forged certificates were in the same writing as some specimens of writing admitted to be Dwyer's. The case was still on when the court adjourned for the day.

A SILK MANUFACTURER IN DIFFICULTIES.

Messrs. Ashley & Bailey, of Paterson, N. J., whose silk mill was nearly destroyed by the tornado last Sunday afternoon, entailing a loss of $90,000, have surprised their creditors with a proposition to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. They represent their liabilities at about $120,000, and their assets at from $60,000 to $70,000. The creditors have appointed John Swinburne, of the First National Bank of Paterson, John Dunlop, of the Second National, an extensive silk manufacturer himself, and William T. Ryle, son of William Ryle, silk importer, a committee to investigate the accounts of the firm. Mr. Ryle holds about $16,000 of Ashley & Bailey's paper, and each of the banks mentioned has a small amount. As the firm submitted a statement last month to the First National Bank, by which it appeared that their assets were $64,000 in excess of their liabilities, it is thought that their proposition to their creditors was made without due consideration, and that it will probably be withdrawn. The credit of the firm has always been equal to the best in Paterson, and this move excited the profoundest astonishment among silk manufacturers and importers.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Ramsey, accompanied by Col. Barr, Judge Advocate, will leave here soon for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to inspect the military prison there.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa left the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard this morning bound for Boston.

The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day, corroborating the press dispatches recently received on the subject: "Gen. Terry telegraphs that 585 hostile Sioux have come to Fort Keogh, and have surrendered on the prescribed terms, giving up arms and ponies. They report that 200 lodges are on their way in."

The Secretary of the Navy to-day directed another inspection to be made of the Howgate vessel Gulnare, with a view to determining if she is a suitable vessel to undertake a voyage to Lady Franklin Bay.

An order issued by the Navy Department to-day directs that hereafter mates will be allowed to wear the uniform service-coat.

Surgeon-General Wales, Medical Directors Cowes, Gibbs, and Dean, and Surgeon Leach, of the Navy, appointed by Secretary Thompson a board to inspect the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., left this morning for Chelsea.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Judge Blatchford will take up and dispose of the motion calendar, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day.

The twenty-fifth Commencement exercises of the Charlier Institute, on Central Park, takes place this evening.

The returns thus far received indicate that the visible supply of wheat has decreased about 1,500,000 bushels during the past week.

While Cornelius Kingsley, a fireman of Engine Company No. 8, was going to a fire yesterday, he fell from the tender at the corner of Spring and Elm streets, and was severely injured on the head.

The members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the maritime trade held another meeting yesterday, and, after a rather lively discussion, adopted the rules for governing the trade proposed some time ago.

Christina Riffle, aged 71 years, and known to the Police as "Kid-glove Kate," was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, by Judge Cowing, for stealing a piece of silk from the store of Duncan A. Grant.

The books, records, and furniture of the Board of Assessors have been removed to the rooms of the Corporation Library in the City Hall, the latter having been assigned to the board by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The second exhibition of drawing of the public schools in this City is now open for inspection in the lecture-room, on the fourth floor of the Hall of the Board of Education. The exhibition is open each day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Louis Gens, the discharged employe who robbed the safe of Edward Ridley & Son's store, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A large and admirable portrait of Gen. Garfield, evidently taken from a very careful crayon drawing of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, is published by J. H. Bufford's Sons, of Boston and this City. It will doubtless command a large sale.

The investigation of the charges made by Mayor Cooper against Superintendent Dudley, of the Department of Buildings, which was begun by the Grand Jury on Wednesday, has been postponed until next week, in the absence from the City of several important witnesses.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday and approved of the regular committees appointed by the President. Alexander E. Orr, James W. Elwell, Frederick Meissner, Franklin Edson, and John Wakeman were elected as the Arbitration Committee for the ensuing year.

Thomas Hogan was placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, on an indictment charging him with passing counterfeit fifty-cent silver coins. The jury, after being out nearly four hours, announced that they were unable to agree, and were discharged, and Hogan was sent back to jail. He was tried two years ago, at the time Peckham, Connors, and Burkhardt were convicted, for passing counterfeit trade dollars, and was acquitted.

Capt. John McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was sued before Justice Lawrence and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, by Charles Greene, of No. 23 Eldridge-street, for $1,900, the plaintiff claiming that the Captain, in searching his premises for stolen property, had illegally taken from him diamonds, silks, and laces amounting to that sum. The Captain proved that he had turned over to the Property Clerk all the goods seized by him, and the jury rendered a verdict in his favor.

Yesterday, Dr. Henry Nachtel, who suggested the formation of a night medical service for New-York, similar to that which has proved a boon to European cities, and who secured the passage of a bill authorizing the establishment of such a service, received from President French a letter to Gov. Cornell requesting him, in the name of the Board of Police, to sign the bill in question, as, in the opinion of the board, such a law would benefit the public. Dr. Nachtel went to Albany last evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Coroners, yesterday, Mr. John T. Toal, the clerk, was removed, and John D. Coughlin, a member of the regular Democracy was appointed in his stead, at a salary of $3,500 per annum. Mr. Toal had filled the office since 1869. Mr. Coughlin was, in 1874, a member of the Assembly, a Clerk of the Marine Court in 1875, and afterward a clerk in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Toal will contest his removal in the courts, on the ground that the Board of Coroners had no power to remove him, he having been appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

John Redican, of No. 16 East Broadway, got into a dispute yesterday morning at Pier No. 28 East River, with Edward Kelly about the possession of a boat. Kelly is the "Ned" Kelly who was a comrade of "Nan, the News-boy," now Patrolman O'Neil, of the Fourth Precinct, in the disbanded "Volunteer Life-saving Corps." The two had some sharp words, which ended in Kelly suddenly striking Redican a blow that caused him to lose his balance and fall into the water. Redican was rescued and Kelly was arrested. Justice Smith adjudged him guilty of assault, but allowed him to go on his own recognizance.

BROOKLYN.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Manhattan Cricket Club, of New-York, will encounter the Girard Club, of Philadelphia, in Prospect Park.

In the 19 wards of Brooklyn already canvassed, the work of the census-takers show an increase of 48,000 over the last census.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. Dr. W. H. Hutchinson was appointed Ambulance Surgeon in the Eastern District, vice Dr. Madden, resigned.

Charles Broderick, of No. 304 Greenpoint-avenue, was fatally burned yesterday by the explosion of an oil-condenser in a factory on Newtown Creek, where he was employed.

A bill which passed the last Legislature provided for a reorganization of the Charities Commission under the title of a Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Ring Commissioners, Ryan, Kessel, and Storms, claim the bill is unconstitutional, and voted down, at the regular meeting of the board, a resolution to have the proper title of the board placed on all official papers.

Impressive services in memory of the three Dix children—Marion W., aged 11; Alfred C., aged 9, and Emily, aged 3, who were drowned on the Narragansett—were held at the residence of their parents, No. 45 Second-place, yesterday afternoon. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, of the Church of the Saviour, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fowler. The body of little Emily, now at New-London, Conn., will be interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston. The bodies of Alfred and Marion have not been found.

Carrie Caspar, aged 9, was arrested Wednesday evening in the act of picking the pocket of D. A. O'Garra, of No. 204 Reed-avenue, while the latter was making a purchase in a Broadway dry goods store. The child told the Police that she had committed a number of thefts at the instigation of her parents, who reside at No. 45 Ewen-street. Moses Caspar, the father of the child, was arrested, and a pocketbook containing $15, which the child had stolen from a lady a week ago, was found in his possession. When stolen, the pocketbook contained $90. Both father and child were locked up.

Emma Raam, of No. 793 Park-avenue, was married to Jacob Hahn, of No. 130 Cook-street, in 1878. After living together for three weeks, they separated by mutual consent. Recently Mrs. Hahn engaged as housekeeper with a man 60 years of age named Charles Goetz. The latter proposed marriage, and she consented, provided her husband made no objection. Hahn agreed to give up his wife for $25. The money was paid, and Goetz married Mrs. Hahn. The grown sons of Goetz subsequently induced Hahn to proceed against his wife for bigamy, and she was arrested. Justice Semler held her for examination yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The nearly-complete census of Passaic shows a population of a little more than 7,000.

James H. Carroll, on Wednesday night, sat down on Thomas O'Reilly's stoop, No. 328 Newark-avenue. O'Reilly, who is looked upon as half-witted, ordered him off, when Carroll, instead of complying, invited him to come down and fight. O'Reilly thereupon drew a pistol and shot Carroll, the ball entering the groin and inflicting a severe but not necessarily fatal wound. O'Reilly was arrested, and is held to await the result of Carroll's injuries.

A little girl named Kirchhof was buried at Paterson yesterday afternoon, whose death came about in a singular manner. About two weeks ago she fell from a swing and broke her shoulder-blade. She feared that if she told her mother she would be chastised for getting into the swing without permission, so she went uncomplainingly to her work, and remained at her employment for a week, until a violent fever resulted from the injury, and then the facts came out. But it was too late to save her from the effects of the neglect of the wound, and she died, because she was afraid to tell her mother.

A decision, which is of no little importance to railroad companies, has just been rendered in the Camden (N. J.) courts. Furman Peacock, a conductor, was indicted and tried for larceny from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. It was charged that the defendant had defrauded the railroad company by willfully neglecting to punch tickets and turning them over to confederates to be sold over again. The defense raised the point that when a ticket is sold to a passenger it becomes the property of the passenger, and the company by receiving the pay for it is divested of its property right in such ticket, and cannot prosecute for larceny when it is withheld. The court sustained that view of the case, and Peacock was acquitted.

NEWARK'S WRECKED BANK.

FOUR INDICTMENTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND AGAINST ITS OFFICERS.

It was rumored yesterday that the United States Grand Jury in session at Trenton, N. J., had found four indictments against officers of the wrecked First National Bank of Newark. The indictments are said to have been found upon information laid before the Grand Jury by District Attorney Keasbey, and upon evidence furnished by William H. Donaldson, one of the bank's book-keepers, who was before the jury for two hours, and was put through a rigid course of examination. District Attorney Keasbey went to New-York yesterday on business connected with the bank's affairs, and it is confidently asserted that steps are being taken for the immediate extradition of Cashier Hedden, who has gone to Europe ostensibly for his health. Receiver Hobart has gone earnestly to work to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the bank. He has procured the assistance of Cummins O. Cooper, who is an expert, and who was Clerk of the last Assembly. Circulars were prepared and sent out yesterday to the banks with which the First National had business dealings, asking for full statements. The Receiver says the investigation has progressed far enough to enable him to state that the entire capital stock of the concern has disappeared, but it will require several days longer to complete the detailed report he is preparing for the Controller of the Currency. It is now confidently asserted that the beginning of the bank's downfall dates from the defalcation of Paying Teller Dovell some years ago. When that occurred the public were informed that the amount of Dovell's deficit was $40,000, and that he had made it good by turning over all his property to the bank. It is now alleged that the defalcation amounted to $100,000, and that the deficiency was concealed by Hedden at the instance of some of the bank's officers. Further developments are awaited with anxiety.

NEW-JERSEY FOR THE NOMINEES.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HUDSON COUNTY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions were presented to the Hudson County (N. J.) Republican General Committee by its Chairman, B. W. Throckmorton, at a special meeting held June 16, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the Hudson County Republican General Committee indorse with heart, hope, confidence, and determination the nominations made at the Republican National Convention at Chicago for President and Vice-President, to wit, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

2. We rejoice that the vexed question of the binding force of the "unit rule" was abrogated by that Convention, and that hereafter in all National Republican Conventions each delegate will be allowed not only to give expression to the wishes of his district constituents, but also to exercise his own judgment free from dictation, and according to his own conscience.

3. We believe James A. Garfield to be a pure man, honest, true, and tried as a soldier, as a statesman, and as a Republican; and that he can and will carry the Electoral vote of New-Jersey.

4. We recognize in Chester A. Arthur a "Stalwart Republican," who, like the great chieftain whose cause he espoused, knows not what it is to surrender.

5. We, as the constituted Republican representatives of the county, consider our highest duty to be unswerving devotion to country, State, county, and party, without regard to personal considerations or advancement.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator E. G. Halbert, of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket, United States Army, and Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Marquis de Sandoval, of Havana, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and S. P. Bayly, United States Consul at Palermo, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, and John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

Senators Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and David Davis, of Illinois; Judge George F. Danforth, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Congressman Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.—Hugh Campbell, James T. Muir, Thomas L. Hamilton, the Rev. John C. Lafarre, the Rev. D. K. Freeman, Robert Dunlop, John C. Adams, Surgeon-General Cahill, Robert McLaren, John S. Wilson, James B. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Doherty and infant, Miss Mary O'Doherty, T. W. Hyde, D. B. Porter, R. L. Meunch, J. W. Jones, Mrs. Martha P. Young, Mrs. Keith Young, Mrs. R. Mann, the Rev. Mr. Snively, Edward Fox, George McCurrach, George Cutter, H. A. Base, Miss M. J. Leland, David Henderson, Miss Addie F. Ramsey, Miss Carrie J. Allen, J. C. Bunten, John Cowan, John Sillars, the Rev. G. P. Rogers, W. Stillwell, L. W. McGoodwin, Mr. Totten, Hugh Shaw, the Rev. C. C. Marston, W. Cheny, W. Smith, Master J. Smith, George W. Mason, L. Henderson, Dr. Bryce, J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Buchanan, George Begg, William Short, John F. Ross, Master Hugh McIntyre, Miss Eva McIntyre, A. Elliott, the Rev. William Asa Bullard, T. W. Wright, David M. Taylor, Mrs. John L. Hodge, Mrs. E. J. Bullard, Master F. E. Bullard, Miss Abel V. Waldo, Mrs. Emily M. Caudell, Mrs. Sadie G. Cummings, Mrs. Margaret Keel, Miss M. J. Campbell, Miss Isabella Hoyland, Miss Kitty Neill, the Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Dunning, Miss Louisa Day, Miss Annie Day, W. Anderson, Miss H. M. Hurd, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Miss Ella A. White, Miss Annie S. Inch, the Right Rev. and Mrs. Bishop Fuller, Mrs. M. A. Fox, Miss Ellen H. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Zima E. Stone, Miss Isabella Muir, Miss S. V. Beeson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Corbett, W. G. Maxwell, Dr. James R. Inch, LL. D., Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. McCorkindale, H. W. Buell, the Rev. G. Burgess, the Rev. P. G. Cook, Mrs. Evelyn R. Stetson, W. R. Campbell, J. L. Buell.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Loomis, L. C. Loomis, Miss M. A. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnston, Miss E. A. Kelly, Miss A. B. Althaus, Miss J. J. White, Miss M. L. Perry, Miss M. J. Buist, Miss M. R. Clarke, Miss J. B. Haskell, Miss L. H. Wright, Mrs. C. S. Wood, Miss L. C. Wood, Miss E. T. Letchworth, Miss B. P. Clark, Mrs. J. K. Maxson, Miss E. J. Hasbrouck, Miss E. Potter, Miss L. O. Hunter, Miss I. A. Van Alst, Miss A. R. Wyckoff, Miss J. E. Baker, Miss G. A. McGee, Miss M. E. Walker, Miss J. E. Kempshall, Miss J. Spencer, Miss J. E. Boynton, Miss J. Taylor, Miss Ada C. Wilson, Mrs. S. T. Copeland, Mrs. M. L. Haskins, Mrs. E. F. R. Dodge, Miss B. Burnett, Miss N. T. West, Miss L. L. Osborne, Miss Mary Gill, Mrs. V. C. Wilgus, Miss L. O. Wilgus, Misses J. D. and E. W. Kaufman, Dr. E. Brooks, Miss F. D. Brooks, J. R. Grundy, C. P. Austin, W. H. and W. Leonard, Miss E. A. Rice, Miss Anna B. Wade, Mrs. R. Thompson, Miss E. J. Benham, Mrs. M. J. Skiles, Miss Jessie Skiles, Miss E. F. Petrie, Thomas Munro, William Lightbody, Alexander McMillan, Masters Alexander B. and James F. McMillan, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Penhallegon, Master G. R. Penhallegon, Mrs. Charlotte Varley, William Cameron, Michael Clune, Mrs. Mary Coyler, James Hayes, Mrs. Charles Davidson, Misses Jennie and Hattie Davidson, Colin Campbell, Mrs. Mary Johncock, Miss Alice Johncock, John and Richard Hardman, Mrs. T. Jarrett, Miss Hattie Jarrett, Master Willie Jarrett, Thomas Bates, Thomas McGregor, J. S. McFarren, A. B. Gregory, Master C. G. Wilgus.

In steam-ship Bermuda, for Bermuda.—Joseph Watkins, William Pitt, L. M. Smith, Goldie Trimingham, Mrs. S. M. Lightbourne, H. C. Outerbridge, W. Bascome and wife, W. Coombe, W. B. Bascome, A. Fraser, H. P. Whitney, H. H. Olmsted, Mrs. E. Taylor, Miss Maud Taylor, R. S. Gillespie, Capt. F. Luckenbach, C. Penrose, F. Plant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, from Havana.—William O. Martin, J. B. Bermay, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Dies and three children, Mrs. B. E. Lawton and four children, Y. Butler, James A. Smith, Hilario A. De Zayas, Jose de Castro, Ramon Lucacos, Louis del Castillo, Luis Gonzoga, Rafael Soberido, Mrs. A. Arteoga, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morgan, Ysidro Marin, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Marin and three children, F. M. Danaher, Gottlieb Heyn, Eusebio Montalve, Luis de la Puente, Mrs. A. Brox and child, Nellie L. Dorse, Augustin Fernandes, Manuel Antonio Garcia, Alfredo M. Christiana, Pedro Lespronne, John Perrotel, Thomas Cunningham, John Toland, John Peoples, Ramon Bavilla, Richard Lindner, Luke Reilly, Carlos Wilson.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, June 17.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:26 | Sun sets.......7:34 | Moon sets..12:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..3:01	Gov. Island..3:50	Hell Gate..5:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Borden, (Br.,) Turner, Dunkirk, Matthew Carter & Co.; De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Meyer, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Commonwealth, Sheerin, Philadelphia, John C. Roberts, Jr.; Bermuda, (Br.,) Wilson, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Claribel, (Br.,) Jones, Mayaguez, Ponce, Aguadilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Cornwall, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ship Glendon, Dickey, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes.

Barks Mary Lawton, (Br.,) Porter, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Rakerdu, (Aust.,) Pauletich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Emanuele Accame, (Ital.,) Boetto, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Isaac Hall, Adams, Galveston, J. H. Winchester & Co.; John Gibson, (Br.,) Dodd, Halifax, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Mavis, (Br.,) Armstrong, Antwerp, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) McDougall, Plymouth, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Doppel, (Ger.,) Bhoff, Cork, C. Tobias & Co.; Embla, (Norw.,) Moller, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Labra, (Norw.,) Aslaksen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Pepe, (Span.,) Batte, Barcelona, E. Ping & Co.; Agar, (Aust.,) Ivancich, Gibraltar for orders, John C. Seager; Trait d'Union, (Fr.,) Renaud, Bergen, Phillips & Sparkle; Mary Blondell, (Br.,) Lang, Bristol, Logan & Preston; Oronoco, Harper, Fernandina, Brett, Son & Co.; Ragna, (Norw.,) Olsen, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Cardenas, Yates, Lagos, West Africa, Yates & Porterfield; Peter, (Ger.,) Nicholsen, Oxlosund, Sweden, Funch, Edye & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) McArthur, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Catania May 22, Messina 25th, Palermo 31st, and Gibraltar June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Bros.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Saint Albans, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool 18 ds., with mdse. to Arkell & Co.

Steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and 57 passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Narragansett, Shaw, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buck.

Ship Gustave and Oscar, (Ger.,) Hartmann, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Ship S. Vaughan, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Scott, Dublin 30 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Sørensen, Ballina 34 ds., in ballast for Bockmann, Oerlein & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Nicosa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dunham, Barrow 30 ds., with iron to Sanders Bros.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark San Francisco, (Br.,) Borg, Dundee 38 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Guglielmo Carlo Stanford, (Ital.,) Maresca, Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Frank, Wallace, St. Pierre 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, calm, cloudy; at City Island, light, S.E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Castor, for Rotterdam; Suevia, for Hamburg; Ville de Marseilles, for Havre; City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Ethiopia and State of Indiana, for Glasgow; City of Bristol, for Liverpool; Bermuda, for Bermuda; Manhattan, for Norfolk; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; ships Otto and Antonie, for Antwerp; Imperator, for Hamburg; Hansa and J. Wendt, for Bremen; Kingsport, for St. Nazaire; Cashier, for Cork; E. N. Blanchard, for San Francisco; barks Ingeborg, for Wellington and Auckland; Don Quixote, for Hamburg; Natant, for Bristol; Conte Gesa Szapary, for Granville, France; Brothers, for Matanzas; Daniel Draper, for New-Orleans.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ships Eleanora, for Portland; Glaucus, for Boston; barks Elgin, for Rotterdam; Fannie M., for St. John, N. B.; brigs John H. Crandon, for Montevideo; New Era, for Halifax; Maid of Llangollen, for St. John, N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Betty, (Ger.,) Lehman, from Bremen, which was anchored below, came up to the City 17th.

SPOKEN.

June 13, 50 miles N. of Carrysport, ship George Hurlbut, from Mobile, for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 17.—The steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Timmerman, from New-York June 12, arr. here yesterday forenoon.

FREDERICKSTED, Santa Cruz, May 26.—Arr., brig William Mason, Lathrop, Calais, Me.

GUANTANAMO, June 2.—In port, brig Sullivan, Handy, for New-York, ready.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 17.—Sld. 6th inst., America, Capt. Ferrari, from Bona, for Philadelphia; 11th inst., Remittent, Sagatun; 13th inst., Catello e Ciro, all for New-York; 14th inst., Alfred Globs, Iona, Johnny Smith, Sendemanden, Solide, Capt. Beruldsen; 16th inst., Halden, J. J. Strossmayer, Mary W. Pipes, for Philadelphia; Stefanino, for Baltimore.

Arr. 9th inst., Mattie W. Atwood; 12th inst., Duke; 14th inst., Anna, Capt. Menkens, latter off the Lizard; Elpi, Mary I. Baker; 15th inst., Bolivar, Capt. Luck; Kate, Nellie, Capt. Longobardo; Oneco; 16th inst., Annie W. Weston, British Commodore, Josie T. Marshall, Viscount.

The steam-ship Elpis, Capt. Periam, from Baltimore May 31, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Helmstedt, (Br.,) Capt. Pyne, from Philadelphia May 28, has arr. at Rochefort.

The steam-ship Thanemore, (Br.,) Capt. Sipthorp, from New-York June 4, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, June 17.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Quebec June 4, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, June 17.—The State Line steam-ship State of Alabama, Capt. Ritchie, from New-York June 5, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, June 17.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Roseason, from Boston June 5, arr. here at 4 P. M. on the 15th inst., on her way to Liverpool.

The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Thompson, from New-York June 5, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. Hill, from Boston June 2, arr. here at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 14th inst.

GENUINE, OLD-FASHIONED
BROWN'S GINGER
FRED. BROWN, PHILAD'A.
The Great Stimulant Without Reaction.

EDISON'S
POLYFORM

Is the result of a long series of experiments by the distinguished inventor, upon himself and others, to relieve the terrible suffering of neuralgic pains. Under his name and guarantee it is offered to the public, with the assurance that it will relieve the excruciating pains of

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Headaches.

No higher testimony could be adduced than the certificate of Prof. Edison, who authorizes the publication of the following:

MENLO PARK, N. J.
I certify that the preparation known as EDISON'S POLYFORM is made according to formula devised and used by myself. THOMAS A. EDISON.

Sufferers who have despaired of ever being relieved and cured of these distressing complaints will find a certain relief by using

EDISON'S POLYFORM.
PREPARED BY
MENLO PARK MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK.
SOLD BY APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.

Hunyadi János
MINERAL WATER.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
NATURAL APERIENT.
Superior to All Other Laxatives.
Regulates and improves the action of the Liver and Kidneys.
Recommended by the medical profession throughout the world.
A wineglassful a dose. Taken in the morning before breakfast.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the ensuing Presidential campaign the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions and other occurrences of political interest will, as usual, be found in THE TIMES.

This edition is PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, and is THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOCUMENT that can be placed in the hands of voters.

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